The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

China and the Gold Standard Question

By H. Benson-Currie

Messrs. Castle and Stimson and Japan's "Predominant" Position in Asia!

Gambling in the Hankow French Concession

By Douglas F. Sen

Great Progress in Chekiang Reconstruction

By S. C. Tsoh

A New Shipbuilding Works in Harbin

By E. U. Barung

Nanking Issues Anti-Yen Mandate—Awaits Developments; U. S. and World Organized Labor and China; Dean Williams Heads Missouri University; Growing American Interest in Chinese Affairs; Japanese To Honor Memory of General Grant; An Extrality Story from the Mid-Pacific; Making Shanghai a Tourist Center; The World Looks To Hailar for Milady's Furs, by E. A. Barung; The Student Revolt in Korea, by Gertrude Binder; Mei Lan-fang in New York, by J. D. Monro; The Need of Special Banks for the Silk Trade, by Paul K. Whang; Treaty Between China and Czecho-Slovakia; The Opium and Narcotics Evil in Britain's Far Eastern Possessions, by Dr. Chen Su-lan; Student Riots in Nanking and Shanghai; The Sino-Russian Situation.

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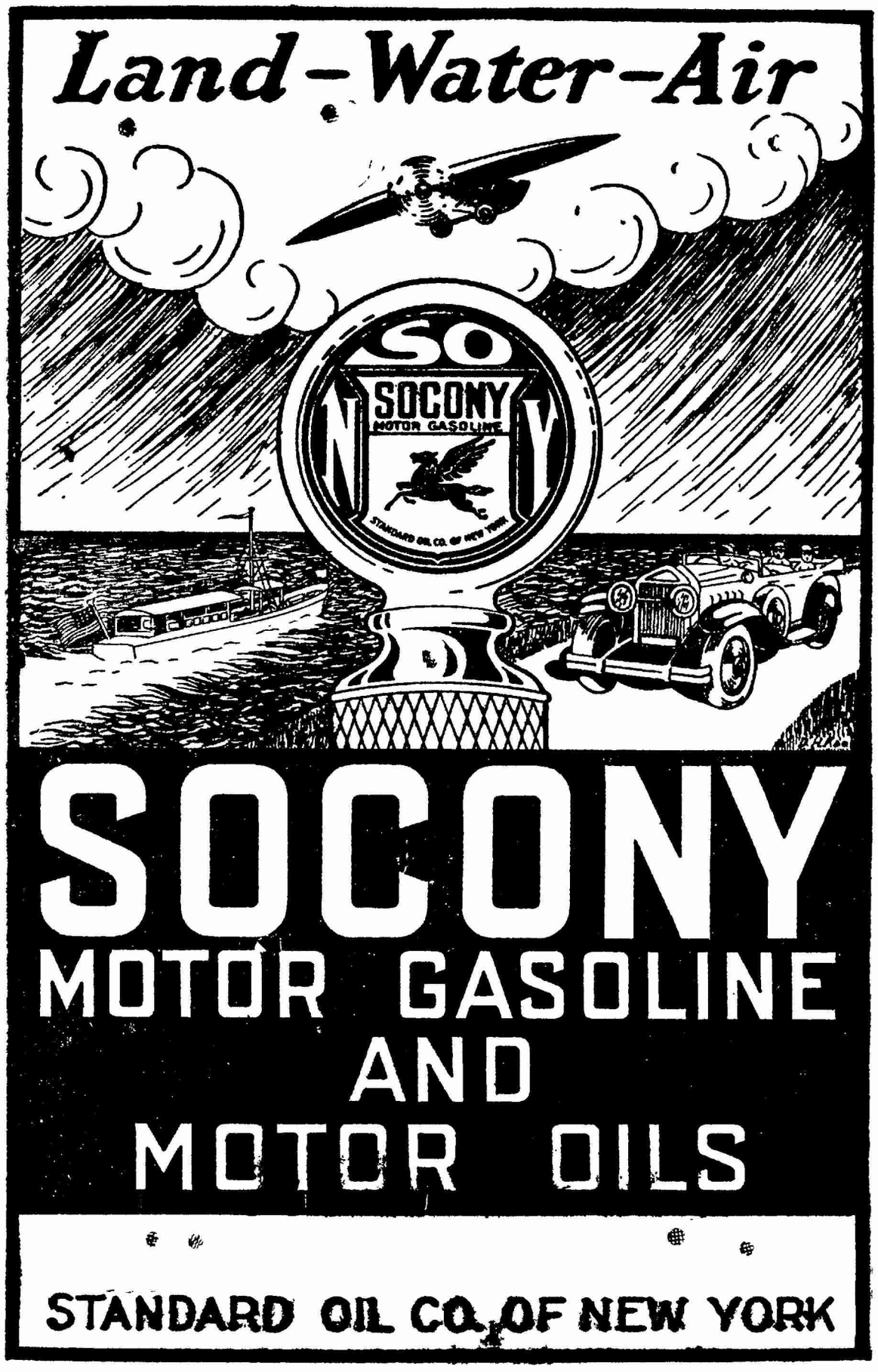
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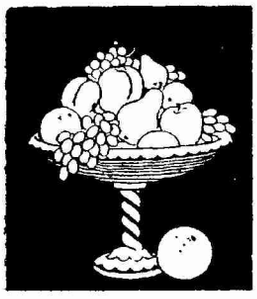

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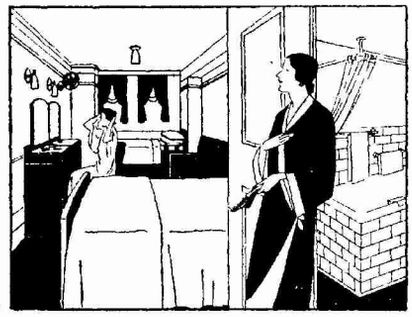

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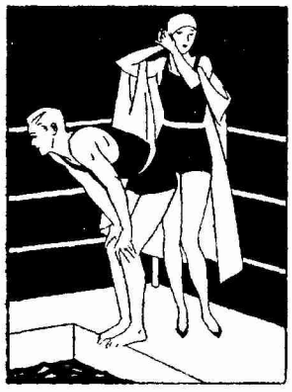

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

AN EXTRALITY STORY FROM THE MID-PACIFIC!

THIS STORY recently was brought back to Shanghai by an American who made the trip across the Pacific on one of the Empress boats about two years ago. One day during the voyage from Yokohama to Vancouver the wireless operator picked up a brief message which read approximately as follows: "MacMurray, American Minister to China, has resigned." That was all there was to the message, but the passengers, with nothing else to do, proceeded to speculate upon it. Finally a mass-meeting of passengers was called under the chairmanship of a well-known British merchant in Shanghai. After the passengers had assembled, the Chairman produced the message telling of Mr. MacMurray's purported resignation and read it to the assemblage. Then he produced a resolution which he proposed to send to Mr. MacMurray congratulating him "on his courageous action in resigning," the presumption being that Mr. MacMurray had resigned as a protest against some contemplated action of the American Government to which he was opposed. The chairman of the meeting wasn't clear on this point but he was sure that Mr. MacMurray was right and the American Government was wrong! An American who attended the meeting questioned the advisability of sending the resolution in view of the brevity of the message telling of MacMurray's resignation. "Perhaps it isn't true," he said, "and at any rate we have no further evidence than the wireless report which gives no reasons for the Minister's resignation." But the Chairman of the meeting persisted and after some argument the meeting approved the resolution, the American passengers present being in a minority, probably not more than ten percent of those present. Then followed a collection of some $200 to defray the cost of telegraphing the message of congratulation to Mr. MacMurray in Peiping. The message was sent. Five days later the boat landed at Vancouver where it was discovered that Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister to China had not resigned. No one ever was able to find out how the message originated, but probably it was a few words from some longer message which the wireless operator had picked up and had amplified in order to make a good story! By the time the passengers on the boat had found out that Mr. MacMurray had not resigned, the W. K. B. O. S. (well-known British merchant of Shanghai) had departed from Vancourer, hence there was no opportunity to obtain

from him a refund on the G. $200 they had put up for the telegram.

GROWING AMERICAN INTEREST IN CHINESE AFFAIRS

MINISTER Nelson T. Johnson and Commercial Attache, Julean Arnold, both have testified in recent addresses to the growing interest on the part of the American people in Chinese affairs. In an informal talk before the Anglo-American Association at Peiping, Mr. Johnson stated that China has become the subject of a great deal of interest, not only on the part of the so-called intelligentsia, but from the standpoint of popular interest. As proof of this he referred to the successful tour of Mei Lan-fang, the well known Chinese actor. "Frankly, when I first learned that Mei Lan-fang was coming to the United States, I was doubtful whether he would attract much attention." A further indication of popular interest was shown in the increasing American importation of Chinese antiques, art and fabrics. "Where this interest will take us, I do not know, but it will be some place different than we were in yesterday. There can be no doubt but that this interest is moving us in some direction. It behooves us not only to understand that interest at home and its reactions, but we must contemplate a future that is different. We must adjust our hearts and minds to that fact. Our government is preparing for this future and we need your help." Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, in an address in Peiping following his return to China after several months in the United States also certified to the growing popular interest in all parts of the country in Chinese developments. According to Mr. Arnold there is a rapidly growing list of organizations in the United States which have been formed for the purpose of studying China and establishing closer contacts between the two countries. As evidence of this interest, Mr. Arnold was invited to deliver more than 100 addresses in some forty cities and in adition he was interviewed by practically 1,000 persons on various matters pertaining to China.

JAPANESE TO HONOR MEMORY OF GEN. U. S. GRANT

THE JAPANESE Government has announced plans for erecting a monument in Ueno Park, Tokyo in commemoration of the visit of the late Gen. Grant to that country in 1879 in the course of a trip around the world. The construction work is scheduled to begin this month under the auspices of a committee headed by Viscount Shibusawa and Baron Takashi Mauda, both of whom served on the reception committee which welcomed the former American President and Union military leader in the Civil War, when he visited the Island Kingdom more than a half century ago. The monument will contain the bust of the General with inscriptions in Japanese and English telling of his visit to Japan. Although not generally known, Gen. Grant attempted, while in the Far East to mediate a dispute between China and Japan over the control of the Liuchiu Islands. The Liuchiu archipelago consists of a group of islands stretching between Formosa and Japan. For five centuries the King of the Liuchius had paid tribute to Peking, but he began to feel nervous about his position after the Japanese conquest and occupation of Formosa in 1875. In 1875 the King sent emissaries to Peking to pay the customary tribute but the Japanese protested and a serious crisis resulted between China and Japan over the control of the islands. Both China and Japan asked General Grant to mediate the question and he consented to head a commission for the purpose of settling the dispute. He recommended a compromise and the division of the Liuchius between the two countries. Both sides at first agreed to the compromise, but at the last minute the Japanese proposed a number of new conditions to which the Chinese refused to agree. Finally, however, in 1881 the Chinese Government agreed to Japanese control of the islands, a matter of no great importance at that time, but now of tremendous importance because the Liuchius serve as submarine bases and in addition also serve as a sort of half-way station for airplane flights between Japan and the China coast. There is one Chinese still living in Shanghai who remembers the visit of Gen. Grant to this city in 1879. Wong Soong-dong, compradore at the American Consulate in Shanghai, served as Gen. Grant's interpreter during the course of the Sino-Japanese negotiations over the control of the Liuchius. In appreciation of his services, Gen. Grant presented Wong with a gold medal bearing on its face an image of the American Eagle and the motto, *E Pluribus Unum*. Wong wore the medal as a charm on his watch-chain for many years, but sometime ago it was stolen by a pickpocket on Nanking Road. Wong has been an employe of the American Consulate in Shanghai for 59 years and probably is the oldest employe of the United States consular service.

U. S. AND WORLD ORGANIZED LABOR AND CHINA

AN IMPORTANT item of news cabled from London on April 2 which received scant attention in the local foreign press announced that the International Federation of Trade Unions was considering the dispatch to the Far East of a delegation for the purpose of attempting to create a link between trade union organizations of the West and East as a means of countering the activities of Russian propaganda. In addition to this, there has been another report from Washington that the American Federation of Labor is planning to send a delegation to the Far East for a similar purpose. Although their aims are somewhat similar there is no connection between the International Federation of Trade Unions and the American Federation of Labor. The International Federation of Trade Unions, or "I. F. T. U.", maintains a headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland and includes representatives of trade unions in Great Britain, France, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, and other countries, the only important countries not represented being the United States, Mexico and Australia. Trade union organizations in Russia also are not members, due chiefly to the fact that the I. F. T. U. is looked upon by the Russian Communists as a "White" or Right Wing trade

organization. The I. F. T. U. has a membership of thirteen and half million workers, the general policy being to promote unity of the international working class, to promote the interests and activities of the trade union movement, promote the development of international social legislation, promote workers' education, to avert war and combat reaction, etc. The American Federation of Labor, while holding similar aims, particularly in opposition to the Red Communism of Russia, has never affiliated with the I. F. T. U. However, the American Federation of Labor has sent delegates to England and has formed a working arrangement with the labor union movement in Mexico. It allegedly was partly due to the activities of the American Federation of Labor that the Mexican labor unions finally broke off relations with Moscow resulting finally in the Mexican Government recalling its Ambassador from Moscow.

DEAN WALTER WILLIAMS HEADS UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

A *United Press* report from Columbia, Mo. on April 5 announced that Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, had been elected as the new president of the University of Missouri to succeed Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, who apparently was asked to resign. The action came as a climax of what has been described as a "reign of mental terror and faculty unrest" for which President Brooks was held responsible. By the action of the curators of the university in dismissing Dr. Brooks, he obtains a leave of absence from June 5 until December 31, when he will sever all connection with the institution. Dr. Williams is one of the best known American educators in the Far East due to his frequent trips to this part of the world, his keen interest in the Orient and due to the fact that many of the graduates of the School of Journalism as well as other departments of the University of Missouri are actively engaged in professional work in the Far East. It was due principally to the efforts of Dean Williams that the Missouri-Yenching School of Journalism was created at Peiping and is now functioning in turning out many schooled Chinese journalist students who are rapidly taking their places in Chinese newspaperdom. Dean William's last trip to the Orient was two years ago when he visited Japan, China and the Philippines in company with his wife. He was also a visitor to this part of the world in 1927 and before that in 1921 at the close of the Press Congress of the World at Honolulu, of which he was president. His first trip to the Far East was some 16 years ago when he passed through on a round-the-world trip. In 1918-19 he made a special mission to Japan, China and Siberia. Dr. Williams entered the service of the University of Missouri in 1908 when, after several years of active newspapar work, he went there to found the School of Journalism, the first school of its kind in the world. At the present time practically every large college and university in America has a similar school. From 1898 to 1908 he was chairman of the Board of Curators of the University.

Bandits Kill Missionary at Peitaiho

Another missionary casualty was added to the ever-growing list of victims of Chinese bandits when E. Y. Scarlett, of the London Missionary Society, treasurer of the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, was shot dead while travelling across country near Peitaiho Junction on the afternoon of April 2. His companion, A.P. Cullen, secretary of the same school, was unharmed.

Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Cullen were going to the beach to inspect the property of the mission when the incident occurred, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Tientsin on April 4. As the beach train was not yet running they decided to take donkeys to their destination and this took them across country for about five miles.

Mr. Cullen, in telling of the outrage, said that when about three miles from Peitaiho Junction they were confronted by three Chinese who produced pistols and covered them. The bandits demanded that they hand over their money and valuables. The leader of the trio held up Mr. Cullen, who was in the lead while the other two attended to Mr. Scarlett. While Mr. Cullen was complying with the demand he heard a shot and turning, saw Mr. Scarlett fall from his mount. The murderers then rushed up to their leader and after they had hastily searched the suitcass they made off.

Mr. Cullen rushed to his companion's side and found that the bullet had struck Mr. Scarlett about two inches above the heart. He died about five minutes later. Assistance was summoned from the nearest village and the body taken to Peitaiho Junction.

The police and military were informed and promised to give all possible assistance, but are not hopeful of capturing the brigands. Mr. Cullen said that he believed the men to be inexperienced and possibly shot Mr. Scarlett by accident. The donkey boys, on being questioned, said that they saw the men loitering about the station when the two missionaries arrived and it is believed that they detoured to intercept their victims.

The British Legation at Peiping sent strong protests both to Mukden and Nanking over the affair and Chiang Hsueh-liang, under whose jurisdiction the territory is, expressed deep concern over the tragedy and promised his assistance in apprehending the criminals. The affair was also the subject of debate in the House of Commons on April 7.

Mr. Scarlett was a native of Manchester, England and was educated at Manchester University. He came to China in 1924 for the London Missionary Society and after studying Chinese in Peiping for two years was attached to the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin as teacher of science in 1926. He is survived by his wife and two children, who are in Tientsin.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow on April 7 reported that Miss N. E. Gemmell, who, together with Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, was captured by bandits at Yuanchow, Kiangsi on March 23, has been released. All three persons were attached to the China Inland Mission. The news was forwarded from Pinghsiang by Mr. Glazier of the same mission. Mr. Glazier, his wife and Miss G. Rugg escaped the bandits when they raided the town. Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg went to Changsha on April 6, leaving Mr. Glazier at Pinghsiang to await orders from the mission headquarters in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Rugg are British, Mr. Glazier and Miss Gemmel are Americans and Mr. Glazier Canadian.

Further information concerning the looting of the mission at Yuanchow on March 23 was contained in a letter received from a Chinese pastor there to the mission headquarters in Shanghai. It states that Mr. and Mrs. Porteous and Miss Gemmell hid in a private house throughout the night on which the communists were sacking the mission, but were discovered at daybreak. They were taken to the middle school and held for $20,000 ransom each. The Christian Chinese of Yuanchow agreed to give $6,000, but the bandits refused and when they left the city on March 26 they took the three captives with them to Anfuh-hsien. Mr. and Mrs. Glazier and Miss Rugg were on the outskirts of the city teaching when the town was looted and were able to hide themselves from the brigands.

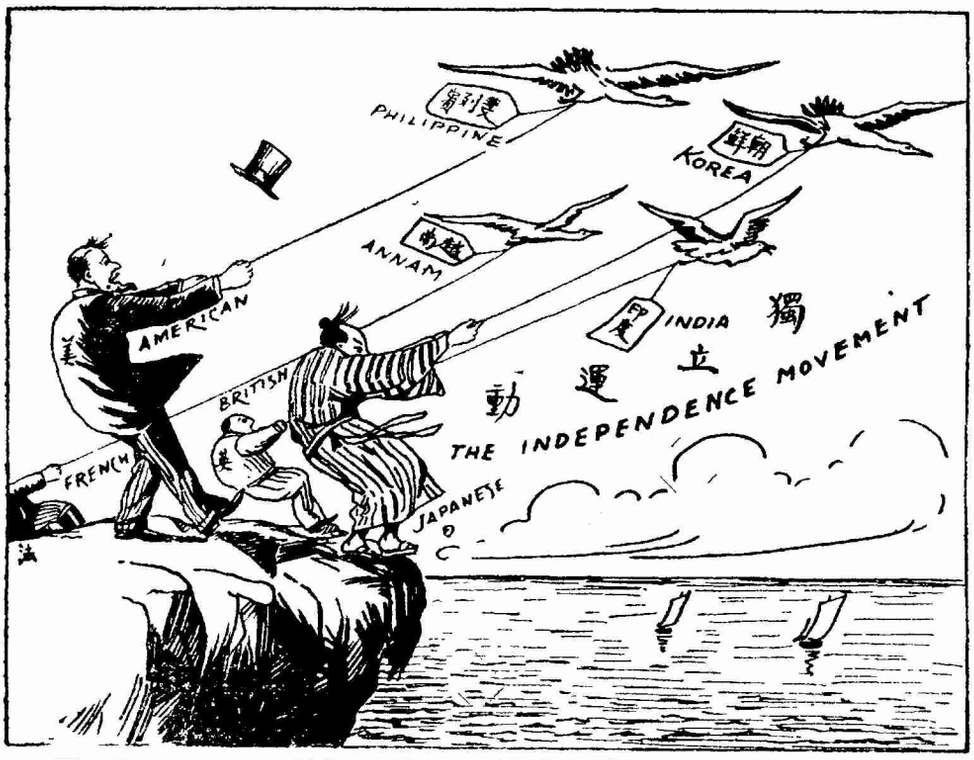
Messrs. Castle and Stimson and Japan's Predominant Position in Asia!

THERE WAS only one, out of five foreign newspapers in Shanghai, that questioned a most significant dispatch issued by the Japanese *Rengo* service on April 2. The newspaper which questioned the Japanese dispatch was the *North-China Daily News*, the official British newspaper, but its questioning was most mild and consisted of four lines of italics in small type which said, *"The Japanese news agency Rengo, which is well known to be a channel for official communications, publishes the following as a telegram from Tokyo."* These few lines, however, were sufficient to call the attention of the readers of the Shanghai British newspaper to the fact that there was something peculiar in the *Rengo* message. And there *was* something peculiar about it as any discerning reader of *The Review* will note from a perusal of the message, which was to the following effect,

"Tokyo, April 2—It is still fresh in the memory of well-informed circles that Mr. Castle, the American Ambassador in Tokyo, made a speech some time ago at a banquet given in his honour under the auspices of the American-Japanese Society, in which he referred to the American recognition of Japan's special position in respect of China as well as in the Far East and to American co-operation with Japan in the China Trade.

"Now, in this connection, it is very interesting to learn that Col. Stimson, head of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference, in an informal conversation with Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in London, and one of the plenipotentiary delegates to the Naval Conference, confirmed that the American Government, inspired by President Hoover, intended to recognize completely the predominant position of Japan in the Far East.

"This conversation has attracted much attention in well-informed circles as evidence of a change in American policy towards Japan.



The above cartoon, which was headed, "A Critical Moment for the Imperialists," appeared in a newspaper known as the *Chin Pao* published in Nanking. The inscription under the cartoon was, "The Imperialists are no longer able to hold their control over the small and oppressed peoples. Ambitious Imperialists, better hurry up and loosen the strings!

"As this is the first time in American-Japanese diplomatic history that the American authorities have referred independently to the special position of Japan in the Far East, it is believed that the conversation will greatly serve to smooth the progress of the London Naval Conference."

In the first paragraph of the foregoing dispatch there was a reference to an address which was delivered in Tokyo on Feb. 4 by William R. Castle, Jr., the American "arms-limitation" Ambassador to Japan, wherein Mr. Castle referred to Japanese-American cooperation in China. Mr. Castle's remarks on this subject, which appeared in *The Review* on February 15, are reproduced herewith because of their bearing on this subject,

"Even more absurd, it seems to me, is the talk one sometimes hears of friction between Japan and America in the development of the great potential markets of China. There more than anywhere else should there be co-operation instead of rivalry. Just as we shall always work together to advance political stability in China so we must inevitably co-operate in the sale of our merchandise. Japan needs American raw material to manufacture what the Chinese want. America needs the good will of Japanese traders in China in the distribution of American-made goods. Both must gain if we work together as I believe we shall. I can see no possibility of friction in the growing trade of the two nations in all parts of the world but only of a fuller understanding and friendship. And this is particularly true as to China. We may differ at times as to the best method of helping the Chinese to attain political and economic stability but our fundamental aims are identical—the up-building of a prosperous and contented nation. I am sure that all that Baron Shidehara said in his address to the Diet on the question of China would be most warmly applauded in the United States. There are times, it

is true, when certain Japanese suspect the purposes of America and when certain Americans suspect the purposes of Japan. But these certain Americans and certain Japanese are trouble-making people. It is our duty to see that they shall never instil suspicion into the minds of either government, thus disturbing the serenity of our relations. If, however, any dispute should ever arise we have Treaties binding us to confer, and, even if full and frank discussions through diplomatic channels should yield no settlement satisfactory to both sides, we must not forget that both nations, having adjured in the most solemn and emphatic manner an appeal to arms in such circumstances, would continue to seek peaceful methods for the solution of the difficulty. For this reason no American of any standing in his own country can think of using anything except these peaceful methods as a means of settlement. The idea is foreign to all American thought. Instead of this we know that peace is guaranteed in the Pacific because we know that both nations will show in the future the same fidelity to national commitments that they have shown in the past. We have no quarrel on the subject of China. I can see none even faintly looming in the distance."

At the same time the foregoing appeared in *The Review* there was appended a brief summary of an article in the English *Observer* by J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britamic* wherein Mr. Garvin expressed the opinion that "The United States would not think of a war with Japan unless Japan violated the Kellogg Pact for purpose of aggression in China." Mr. Garvin then declared his belief that "Japan does not dream of aggressing on China and realizes that such a move would cause a *mighty coalition well able to organize the Chinese people against Japan.*"

All of this renewed talk about Japanese-American cooperation and Japan's so-called "special position" in the Far East, has resulted from the deliberations of the London Arms Conference, wherein delegations from the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, have been trying for many weeks to reach an understanding on the question of reduction of naval armament. While the British *Reuters* service has gone to considerable expense in cabling reports of the arms conference to the Far East, we doubt whether there are even now many newspaper readers in this part of the world who understand what it all is about. About the only impression which we have gained from a rather careful perusal of the *Reuters* reports has been that the conference is a failure, due, largely to the "obstinacy" of the French and Italians, chiefly the Italians who have been demanding naval parity with France. France apparently has refused to agree to this, or to any limitation at all, unless the Americans and British would agree to some kind of a "mutual guarantee" pact that would protect France against an aggressive move on the part of some of her neighbors, particularly Germany or Italy. Neither America nor Britian will agree to signing such a pact, so in order to save something from the scrapheap, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, apparently, have decided to enter into a "three-power-pact," whereby these three powers will agree to a separate limitation of naval armament. There have been no definite reports, further than newspaper forecasts as to what this Anglo-Japanese-American arms limitation pact will include, provide it is finally agreed to, but here again the same snag was encountered as apparently was the case with Italy. Japan was willing to agree to a limitation of armament, particularly as affects cruiser construction, but only on a basis of new construction. In other words Japan demanded 70 percent cruiser strength from the standpoint of the American and British fleets. Recent reports from both Tokyo and London have indicated that some sort of compromise on this question has been reached, but as stated there have been no definite reports. However, it has been indicated that Japan has foregone her demand for 70 percent cruiser strength and this in turn suggests that the "horse-trading" was on some other basis.

This brings us back to the *Rengo* dispatch quoted in the opening paragraph—that America and Britain have mutually agreed, or mutually "recognized" Japan's predominant position in the Far East. Without any further evidence than the *Rengo* dispatch we hesitate to believe this report, but in the event any such arrangement has been made, the facts will be brought out in the debate in Congress when the proposal comes up for ratification in the Senate. As for the present, all that can be done is "wait and see," but obviously this is a question of much moment to the Chinese who seem to be on the way to a better understanding with their Island neighbor. The Japanese have finally agreed to the new Chinese tariff treaty to which the other Powers agreed more than a year ago and in addition there has been considerable talk about a new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty to replace the one which expired in 1926. Also there has been talk of Japan's early relinquishment of exterritoriality and possibly a readjustment of Japanese interests in Manchuria that might make Japan's position in that territory less obnoxious to the Chinese than has been the case in the past. While little definite information on the last point is available it appears that the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway monopoly may be divested of its diplomatic and military elements and gradually reduced to a strictly commercial proposition. That these conciliatory moves on the part of the present Japanese cabinet have aroused a response in the hearts of the Chinese, particularly the present National Government, was indicated in the reports that Nanking has agreed to stabilize the Chinese tariff rates for a definite period on certain Japanese imports into China.

It could only be on a basis of a fundamental change in Japanese policy toward China, that either the United States or Great Britain could grant Japan any "paper" recognition of a predominant position in Far Eastern affairs. We use the term *paper* recognition, because no understanding of this kind could have any effect without the nominal consent of the Chinese people. There is about as little chance of Japanese domination of China without the consent of the Chinese as there is of British domination of the Continent of Europe. That Japan has exercised great influence upon Chinese affairs, goes without saying, but usually it has been the sort of influence that aroused Chinese antagonism and worse; the antagonism of the entire world. If Japan changes her policy and makes it accord with the nationalistic aspirations of the Chinese people, then there will be opportunity for Sino-Japanese cooperation and also Euro-American cooperation with Japan in China, but on no other grounds. Every attempt which Japan has made to exercise a dominating influence in China has failed and reacted

disastrously upon Japan. It doesn't require a very long memory to recall some of these futile attempts: The notorious Twenty-One Demands of 1915. The secret treaties which Japan exacted from the Powers whereby Japan was granted the former German interests in Shantung as the price of Japan's participation on the side of the Allies in the World War. Japan's futile attempt to control China through the wholesale bribery (by means of loans), of the Anfu Clique of Northern militarists during the latter period of the World War. And the most recent attempt to block the Chinese nationalist movement by means of the Shantung intervention of 1928. One other significant Japanese attempt through international diplomacy to obtain a predominant position in China was through the Lansing-Ishii agreement, negotiated secretly with Robert Lansing, Secretary of State also during the World War. This agreement was formally abrogated by the United States following the Washington Conference. In this exchange of diplomatic notes the United States did agree to Japan's dominant position in China, but it was only a *paper* recognition that had to be thrown in the waste-basket as soon as the Chinese and American peoples discovered its significance.

As to the matter of Japanese-American commercial cooperation in China, this stands on exactly the same basis as the matter of diplomatic cooperation—upon the foundation of good will and nothing else. Several years ago one of the large American oil companies attempted to operate in China through the agency of a Japanese firm. While at first successful, the agency arrangement finally broke down due to an anti-Japanese boycott which included the products of the American oil company which were being distributed through the Japanese agency. Finally the American oil company was forced to cancel its contract and undertake at considerable expense its own distribution in China in order to avoid Chinese antagonism which was directed at the Japanese. Another place where Japanese-American cooperation has always broken down has been in the frequent attempts of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway to borrow money in the United States for the purpose of exploiting Manchuria. Several attempts of this kind have been made and in every case the American financiers have been forced to withdraw because of Chinese opposition as well as the opposition of the State Department which didn't wish to see America become involved in the complicated politics of China's Three Eastern Provinces, through financial investments extended through Japanese hands. There doubtless are some cases where American manufacturers find it advantageous to sell in China through Japanese agencies, just as other American manufacturers find it advantageous to sell through German or British houses, but in general most American business in China is managed directly by Americans and as China develops this will be more and more the case, that is, through direct dealing. The matter of selling goods in China, or buying in China is governed more by competition than anything else. Sentiment doesn't have much to do with it. The American manufacturer is interested primarily in profits and he will sell to whoever can make the best deal. He probably would prefer to sell through American agencies, but if a British, Japanese or German firm can offer a better proposition he will accept it. If Chinese firms, as they are rapidly beginning to do, can make a still better proposition, the American manufacturer will sell to the Chinese directly, eliminating all middlemen, including the American import and export houses. Such subjects as Japanese-American cooperation in China, British-American cooperation in China or whatnot, always provide good subjects for after-dinner speakers, but seldom do they get much further than the oratory stage! After all, the final decision usually rests with the Chinese customer who knows his needs and who usually will buy where he can obtain the best deal.

That the Japanese *Rengo* report, quoted in the foregoing, did attract the attention of the Chinese authorities at Nanking was indicated in a report issued by the *Kuo Min* (official) news service on Wednesday, April 9, the report stating that Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, had wired to London for information on the subject. According to a report telegraphed to Nanking by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at London, it was stated that the Japanese Minister as well as the heads of both the British and American Delegations to the London Arms Conference, had officially denied the report that America and Britain had recognized Japan's "predominant position" in the Far East. The report stated further that a spokesman of the American delegation, presumably Secretary Stimson, had declared, 'America does not desire to discuss here any political question or any question affecting China, nor would America discuss China without the presence of China."

Former Chairman of Council Replies to Criticisms

Correspondence made public last week between H. E. Arnhold, former chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, who assumed the post of chairman, following Mr. Arnhold's resignation from the Council, when he failed of re-election a month ago, brings to the forefront the question of the Council's rule that no member of the Council shall make public any dissenting opinion from the majority action of the members. In his letters Mr. Arnhold also took issue with statements made in the *Municipal Gazette*, the official organ of the Council, which were made, as he pointed out, three weeks after his resignation. Mr. Arnhold particularly objected to the implication that unfriendly relations had existed between him and his fellow members, and reiterated that his resignation was due solely to his desire not to embarrass the members of the Council. Mr. Arnhold, however, implied that unfriendly relations did exist between himself and another councillor who is a director of the Telephone Company, concerning whom Mr. Arnhold says, "Although he has for some time ceased to be the Council's representative on the Board of the Telephone Company and consequently according to a Council ruling, should therefore not have participated in discussions regarding telephone matters, has continued up to the time of my resignation, to dominate these discussions. When the whole unedifying story of the telephone negotiations is told I trust that my attitude with regard thereto will be vindicated." Touching on the point of the violation by a member of the Council of the rule that no publicity shall be given of individual opinions as opposed to the majority decision of the Council, Mr. Arnhold says: "I assume... that the Council does not disapprove of the action of the member in question and thus allows it to be inferred that the rules governing the procedure of the Council meetings, etc. are no longer to be considered as binding on individual members of the Council. I trust that the incoming Council will not hesitate to reverse what in such case would appear to me to be a most dangerous ruling, the consequences of which it is almost impossible to foresee."

Nanking Issues Anti-Yen Mandate—Awaits Developments!

CHINA'S 1930 "spring-war" precipitated by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and his fifty-seven Northern generals is still at the paper-mandate stage, meaning by this statement that there has as yet been no important military engagement, or at least there *had been* no serious fighting up to the time of writing these paragraphs (Wednesday, April 9). On April 6 the National Government, finally cleared the deck by issuing a mandate ordering Yen's arrest and punishment. A day later another order was issued dismissing him from the Kuomintang. The mandate ordering Yen's dismissal started out by explaining that Yen Hsi-shan, "crafty by nature," had been favored by circumstances at the time of the 1911 Revolution for he had been enabled to usurp control of one province, Shansi. Reviewing more past history it was explained that when Yuan Shih-kai (President who tried to become Emperor) betrayed the nation, that Yen had turned against Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Provisional President, and had supported Yuan Shih-kai. Yen a so,in order to ingratiate himself with Yuan, had petitioned for the suppresion of the Kuomintang. Then when Gen. Yuan had decided to make himself Emperor, founding a new dynasty Yen had "egged" him on and tried to induce Yuan to establish a constitutional monarchy. For this service Gen. Yuan conferred on Yen a "first-rank, but bogus, title of nobility." This honor, Yen is alleged to have received "shamelessly." Still later on when Gen. Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Boy Emperor to the Dragon Throne, Yen is alleged to have addressed him as "Pu-Yi," otherwise, "Your Majesty." All through this period, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was launching his various punitive expeditions, but Shansi refused all assistance to the Republicans. To the end of Dr. Sun's life, continued the mandate, "Yen never rendered any assistance to the Revolution; instead he obstructed its progress."

(The above cartoon, which is reproduced from the Japanese Manchuria Daily News, was entitled, "A dull play that has been running for more than a month." The people in the audience were represented as yawning and snoring. The following dialogue appeared under the cartoon):

Gen. Chiang: (To Yen) "If you mean to fight, you must strike the first blow. The first blow is not for me!"

Gen. Yen: "My arm is getting stiff. It's your move."

However—coming down to more recent times—when the National Revolutionary Army reached Anhwei and Shantung, Gen. Yen "pleaded to be taken into the fold and asked the Nationalist Government to be lenient with him and enable him to redeem himself by service to the cause. The Government accepted Yen's offer in all sincerity and entrusted to him the provinces of Shansi, Hopei (Chihli), Suiyuan and Charhar. But, declared the Mandate, Yen proved to be insatiable in his demands. The revolts against the Government of General Li Tsung-jen, Pai Tsung-chi, Feng Yu-hsiang and Tang Shen-tse, were all due largely to Yen's instigation. It revealed that while Yen was secretly petitioning the Government to punish Feng, that Yen was, on the other hand, also secretly remitting funds to Feng, thus enabling Feng to "browbeat" the Government. In brief, Yen has been and is, "craftiness and falsehood personified." And another thing! Yen has been gathering the various counter-revolutionists, militarists and policians under his banner for purpose of pushing his personal ascendancy Hence the Government, bound by the instructions bequeathed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, cannot further tolerate the "said rebel," and permit him to hold party discipline in contempt. To permit this would be but to bring further calamities upon the country and encourage other rebels. "What would become of the State?" Therefore, concluded the Mandate, "Yen Hsi-shan is hereby dismissed and the various provincial and military authorities are instructed to apprehend him and arraign him for prosecution so that treason can be punished and the law upheld."

WHAT YEN THINKS ABOUT CHIANG

Although Yen's reply to the foregoing Government Mandate has not been made public, the *North-China Star* (Tientsin) on April 2 published the text of a telegram issued from Gen. Yen's headquarters at Taiyuanfu which served to give some insight into Yen's views regarding Nanking. In this telegram the head of the Shansi provincial government denounced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the grounds that Gen. Chiang "had turned the Party into the instrument of an individual." Yen also had several other things to say about the National Government—it had damaged the reputation of the Kuomintang; bribery has been open and rampant; big loans had been floated; punitive expeditions had been launched; party members had been assassinated; and furthermore, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek "had become very angry when Gen. Yen advised him to retire." And, furthermore, Yen declared that when he had announced his own retirement, "that he had no sooner done so than Gen. Chiang announced another punitive expedition." Yen concluded his message by claiming that he had been waiting in the hope that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's conscience "would compel him to amend his ways," but when nothing of this sort happened, Yen was "painfully" compelled to take the oath as Commander of the Army, Navy and Air Forces of the Republic "in order to save the Party and State." Yen's telegram concluded with a declaration that "in ancient times monarchs who tried to rule absolutely were overthrown by the whole nation, hence it now was necessary for the whole nation to expel Gen. Chiang." Gen. Yen promised to do his utmost to assist in that enterprise!

Nanking Views Situation Calmly

That Nanking "views the present crisis calmly," was indicated in a dispatch from Nanking on April 8 which was circulated by the *Kuo Min* (official), which stated that the Government has no intention of ordering immediate military operations against the Northern rebels "because such are not considered necessary for the time being." This dispatch was based on an address delivered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the weekly meeting of the State Council held on April 7. Gen. Chiang based his opinion on the belief that "revolt with their own ranks," would shortly bring the Northern rebellion to an abrupt end. In further reference to the present state of the country, Gen. Chiang declared that the present most urgent task was not so much the suppression of the rebels as a thorough reorganization and improvement of the political, military and Party organization. "If we can achieve real progress in our constructive program, the reactionaries will die a natural death," he declared. Then in reference to certain student demonstrations against the Government and also directed at the British and Japanese, Gen. Chiang said that the Government could not countenance reactionary activities and would not hesitate to adopt drastic measures to deal with such students in accordance with law.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council, who returned to Nanking on April 4 after a two weeks' sojourn in Chekiang province, departed on Tuesday, April 8 on a tour of the Tientsin-Pukow railway region for the purpose of inspecting the National troops. According to the announcement he planned to inspect the military establishments at Pengpu (in Anhwei province on the Tientsin-Pukow line) and at Hsuchowfu, where the chief Nationalist headquarters is located. It is at Hsuchowfu (junction of Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow lines) that the Government also has established its chief military aviation headquarters where are concentrated several latest model bombers recently imported from the United States and Germany. Following the inspecton of the military establishment in this area, Gen. Chiang announced that he then would proceed along the Yangtsze to Hankow and then make a trip along the southern end of the Peiping-Hankow line for a similar inspection.

How Mukden Stands!

While reports from the Northern camp have repeatedly claimed that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the Manchurian Government would either support the North or at least remain "neutral" these allegations have not been so emphatic recently. On April 8 a dispatch from Mukden was circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency stating that Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Central Government's representative had officiated at an "impressive ceremony" when he had presented to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and other officials of the Manchurian Government various medals in recognition of the services of Gen. Chang and other ranking commanders of the Northeastern Defence Forces in the defence of the Manchurian border against the Soviet military invasion of last year. Also there have been various (unconfirmed) reports that the Mukden Government has been sending troops to the vicinity of the Great Wall and even beyond, which had had the effect of causing Yen to delay his proclamation of the formation of a provisional government at Peiping. Also it is known that arrangements have been completed whereby the Northeastern section of the Chinese Navy will cooperate with the Nanking fleet in patrolling the coasts of Chihli and Shantung and possibly will be used for the purpose of landing troops in Yen's territory, possibly at Tientsin or Tsingtao. Another indication that Mukden is with the Government was provided in a statement by Gen. Chiang which received much prominence in the Chinese newspapers to the effect that Gen. Chiang "expected early developments through the cooperation of his friendly ally."

However, a *Reuter* report from Peiping on April 1, stated that "in spite of various offers by Nanking, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to be determined to remain neutral, and was said to have wired Yen again urging peace and telling Yen that if his troops moved southward they would have to do so without the help of the Manchurian officials. The same *Reuter* message from Peiping alleged that the National Government had offered the Mukden Government a number of important posts in the National Government in exchange for its active assistance. A later report from Peiping confirmed this report but said that the posts given to Mukden officials would probably be "minor" ones.

Moscow's Hand in the Game

An element in Mukden's possible active support of Nanking, which has not received much attention in the Chinese newspapers, but which is important nevertheless, is that Mukden urgently requires the assistance of the National Government in the forthcoming negotiations with the Soviet Russians over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Moscow has been pressing Mukden to enlarge the scope of the forthcoming Moscow Conference to include other political and diplomatic questions than purely C. E. R. matters and at the same time has been conducting active military demonstrations on the North Manchurian border. Moscow's action in this regard has been for the double purpose of enforcing Russia's demands in respect to the C. E. R. and at the same time to prevent the Manchurian authorities from sending troops southward to assist the National Government in the war against Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. Moscow, obviously, does not wish to see China unified under a strong c entral authority, since that would quickly eliminate the Moscow-inspired and financed Communist intrigue in various parts of the country and also put the Chinese Government in a position to enforce its rights in respect to the Soviet position in North Manchuria.

The Present Military Situation

The latest on the military situation from the standpoint of the National Government was on April 9 in the form of a dispatch by the *Kuo Min* agency from Tientsin which stated that the military movements of the Northern faction on the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railway lines "were at a standstill," this situation having been brought about by the "imminent danger" of an advance of the Manchurian forces upon the rear of the Shansi units. The report stated that this alleged move on the part of Mukden "had upset the program of the rebel leaders, who are now trying to readjust their scheme." Also it was stated that Gen. Yen was hurriedly dispatching two new representatives to Mukden in a "last attempt" to pursuade Manchuria from taking an active part in the struggle on the side of the National Government.

Chance of Long Deadlock

The *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the leading Shanghai newspapers, in a long dispatch from Peiping on April 8 quoted certain unnamed "foreign observers" in the late Northern Capital to the effect that "viewing the situation as a whole" it seemed that neither North nor South was indicating any desire to launch an attack, both sides standing pat and waiting for further developments in the situation. Continuing, the report said, "This seems to be the general view entertained by members of the foreign diplomatic corps, hence it is apparent that the North will stand at bay for an indefinite protracted period, leading to the possibility that the expected gigantic clash may ultimately be avoided.

"According to Yen Hsi-shan's military plan, he will concentrate three divisions under Generals Chang Wei-shao, Lee Tah-sun and Wang Tsin-kuo in the vicinity of Peiho and Tangkoo as a precautionary measure against a possible Fengtien advance. As for Gen. Foo To-yi, defense commissioner at Tientsin, he will construit trenches for defence purposes at Techow (on Chihli-Shantung border) and will combine the forces under Generals Sun Chu, Feng Pang-yi Lee Fu-ying, Yang Shoh-feng and Yang Shoh-er on the northern section of the Peiping-Hankow line.

"In regard to the matter of establishing a provisional Northern Government in cooperation with leaders of the Kuomintang Left Wing, the Reorganizationists, and the "Western Hills" or Extreme Right Kuomintang faction, Yen of is opinion, in view of the apparent intentions of Chen Kung-po and Wang Fa-ching (left leaders) to support Feng Yu-hsiang rather than himself, Yen is now trying to cooperate with leaders of the Western Hills clique, Chow Lu and Hsieh Shih, in the adjustment of party affairs. Chen Kung-po and Wang Fah-ching are still at Taiyuanfu holding daily conferences with Yen."

A further dispatch from Peiping which appeared in the *Shun Pao* stated that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had arrived at Chengchow (junction point of the Peiping-Hankow and Lung-Hai lines) and was making elaborate preparations for launching a drive eastward along the Lung-Hai railway with the object of capturing Hsuchowfu from the Nanking forces. The report stated that Feng was attempting to clear up the situation in Honan in order to gain time for outfitting his troops. In the meantime he was directing Generals Shih Yu-shan, Sun Tien-yin and Wan Hsueh-tsai, who would occupy the vanguard position. It was expected that a definite clash would take place before the end of the month.

A report from Hankow stated that Kuominchun troops which had appeared in the vicinity of Hsiuchuan nad been dispersed by bombing planes dispatched to the district by the Government forces.

The *Keh Min Jit Pao* (left wing opposition paper) on April 8 alleged that a Gen. Liu Chin-nien, an ally of Feng and Yen had captured Weihsien, on the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway and thus had disrupted communications, causing the Shantung troops to retreat to Changloh. This report also alleged that Gen. Liu Chin-nien, stationed at Chefoo was planning to launch an attack on Tsinan, the Shantung provincial capital, this action allegedly being taken in cooperation with Gen. Fu Tso-yi at Tientsin. Further, this report stated that owing to the activities of Gen. Liu Chin-nien, stationed at Chefoo and allegedly cooperating with Yen and Feng, that it would be necessary for the National Government to relinquish control of Shantung province and that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, head of the Shantung provincial government and an ally of Nanking, would have to flee the province by way of Tsingtao, thus "adopting the tactics of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, who was ousted by the Nationalists and had to flee to Japan."

Of further interest in connection with fighting which already has taken place, the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on April 2, stated that a severe fight had occurred on the Shantung border when 15,000 Shansi troops crossed into Shantung and engaged the Nationalist forces at Tingyuan, causing Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan to withdraw his troops to Yucheng, one station north of Tsinan. Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan is reported to have notified Nanking that the Shansi forces operating on the Shantung border were being constantly reinforced. A further report in the Tientsin paper stated that the Kuominchun troops had occupied Yunyang in northwestern Hupeh. Also it was alleged that Gen. Han Fu-chu's reported "orderly" withdrawal from Honan was "false" and that he had lost more than half his troops which had either been defeated or had "gone over" to the Northern side.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on April 9 issued another manifesto to the soldiers in the National Army calling attention to the importance of "bringing the National Revolution to a successful conclusion and urging them to do their utmost to eradicate the last obstacles to the success of the Revolution."

CANTON WILL ORGANIZE ANTI-RED ARMY!

As a direct result of the inroads which Chinese Communists have been making in South China in recent weeks, the Canton Government on April 9 announced the appropriation of the sum of $600,000 which will be used for the immediate recruiting, training and equipping of an "Anti-Red" army to be composed of some 6,000 troops. It was reported that the Government may employ foreign military experts for the training of this force which will be provided with the latest equipment. While the Canton Government's action in this regard had been in contemplation for some time, the decision was speeded up by the arrival in Canton of some 3,000 refugees from Namhung and Shiukwan, all having been driven from their homes as a result of the Red outbreaks in that area.

The following is a summary of news reports from the Chinese newspapers and Chinese news agency reports pertaining to communistic developments chiefly in South China since the publication of a similar summary in the issue of *The Review* for April 5:

Harbin, April 2—Chinese authorities in Harbin issue orders for strict censorship of mail following raid by Communist students upon the Harbin newspaper office, *International News*, resulting in the destruction of considerable property and closing down of the paper for several days.

Hongkong, April 2—A combined force of bandits and communists occupied the Nanhsiung Hsien district of Kwangtung province; mayor and staff fled to Canton, demand that troops be sent to district; chamber of commerce at Chenghua Hsien wire Canton Government asking that troops be sent to Chenkow to check advance of communist force.

Hongkong. April 4— Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 8th Route Army at Canton announces appointment of Gen. Wu Wen-heng as commander-in-chief of force to operate against bandits and communists in the North River district.

Hankow April 6— Gen. Lo Sen wired Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking stating that the bandit and communist menace in southern Hupeh province has recently become most serious. His telegram stated that although defeated at one place, the communists always turn up at another place, hence the impossibility of one government force to meet the situation; declared it was necessary for the Government to order the Hunan military authorities to cooperate in suppression measures.

Mukden, April 5— Police and military authorities instructed to arrest and summarily execute any communists found disturbing the peace in South Manchuria.

Kiukiang, April 8— Bandit-communist menace in southern Kiangsi has become so serious as to paralyze all trade between Kiukiang and Shanghai practically stopped.

Tsinkiangpu (Kiangsu), April 7— Bandit forces claiming to be communists arrive in Szeyang and Sehsiang districts; claimed 20 villages and markets raided and hundreds of people killed.

Dairen, April 4—Reported that Soviet agents are active in various parts of Manchuria recruiting poverty-stricken Chinese to be taken to Siberia for training in communistic principles and red propaganda for use in Soviet activities in China. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang issued orders against issuance of passports for such Chinese to enter Russian territory.

Kiukiang, April 5—Hokow, strategic point in Kiangsi province occupied by communist-bandit force; reported Kiukiang threatened by same force.

Amoy, April 7—Tsinping, important city in Fukien province, captured by combined force of communists and bandits.

Canton, April 7—Government rushes troops to Shiukwan following occupation of Chihing; reported communist force under Gen. Chu Teh planning capture of Shiukwan in order to swoop down on Canton while Cantonese troops occupied in war with Kwangsi forces. Thousands of Chinese refugees from Chihing and Yanfa reach Shiukwan, report widespread pillaging, incendiarism, atrocities.

Canton, April 7—Combined force communists and bandits kidnap French Priest Fr. Waguette and more than

(Continued on page 264)

China and the Gold Standard Question

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

One of the greatest questions occupying the thoughts of economists, bankers and business men to-day is the problem of devising a more satisfactory method of adjusting the trade balances between nation and nation and the utilization of a monetary unit which will serve the purpose of a basis upon which international commercial transactions may be calculated.

For the past sixty years the Western nations have been obliged to follow in the wake of Britain's lead in making Gold the standard of value because up to the World War Britain was the financial center of the universe and was, therefore, in a position to more or less lay down her own terms.

However, since the termination of the war the whole range and power of human activities have been almost completely revolutionized and the change which has occurred in the structure of international commercial activity has been no exception. It is becoming more and more obvious to even those with the most elementary knowledge of econonics that what suited the world before 1914 is wholly unsuitable since the signing of the Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles.

Great Britain rushed back to the Gold Standard after the war without taking into consideration the dramatic "Westernization" of the civilizations of Asia. The Gold Standard is no longer applicable in the settlement of outstanding monetary differences between the Occidental and the Chinese and a continued rigid adherence to the Gold Standard will be detrimental to the commercial interests of the Western nations, in so far as those interests apply to Chinese trade.

History of the Gold Standard

Before touching upon the economic consequences of the Gold Standard in China it would perhaps be as well to trace briefly the history of the Gold Standard which had its genesis in the British Isles.

England adopted the Gold Standard in 1816 whilst the rest of the world continued to use silver or silver in conjunction with gold, until Germany demonetized silver after the Franco-Prussian War. France's indemnity to Germany was taken advantage of by the latter country so that Germany could be on an equal footing with Britain in the world's money market.

After 1873 nation after nation followed Britain and Germany and even a country like India where silver was interwoven with the social and economic fabric of the nation, was compelled to restrict her coinage of the metal and subordinate her ancient monetary unit to the method of financial adjustment peculiar to the Western countries.

When India closed her mint silver dropped to a little more than half its previous worth and during the last few years there has been a steady depreciation in the value of the metal until it has reached its present low proportions. But silver imported into India is protected by a duty whereas China has no duty whatever, consequently, there has been an unprecedented decline in the value of silver in China to-day which does not seem to come to an end.

The Effect on China

That briefly is the history of the Gold Standard. Now for its consequences in China.

Up to the commencemont of the war the Gold Standard served the purposes of Britain, the United States and Europe. Since the war changing circumstances and conditions in China have proved its futility because, the pre-war commercial relations between the Western nations and China were not of great significance, for China was not as important a market for Western manufactured goods as its size and population entitled her to be.

The reason for this was that the mass of the Chinese had not been fully educated up to an appreciation of Western industrial amenities. The masses were in an unparalled condition of pauperization and the range of western commercial activity was confined to a small section of the Chinese people. But during the last few years the soul of the masses has entirely reacted to all this. The interest which the average Chinese takes to-day in the shop windows where Western goods are exhibited has been accompanied by an ever increasing demand for many Western articles which he never dreamt of buying before the war.

Hence, we see that up to about sixteen years ago Western trade was confined to certain restricted limits in China and that it was immaterial what monetary standard was used to settle accounts, and with a present expanding Chinese market the falling value of the Chinese dollar emphasises the need for a complete revision of international standards of exchange.

Owing to Western legislation it is interesting to note that gold has a value forty times that of silver and as a direct result of the depreciation of silver in the world's monetary market the Chinese are again denied the facilities of making purchases of Western manufactured goods imported into China. This increase in the cost of living has not been followed by a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of wages, so those Chinese who were at one time just able to buy such things as the cheap kerosene lamps of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the cigarettes of the British-American Tobacco Company are unable to do so now. Even the rich and middle class Chinese are obliged to curtail their purchases.

This continued fall in the value of the Chinese dollar is bound to have an adverse effect upon the volume of goods imported into China from the countries of the West. Having regard to the fact that tariff barriers in Europe are tending to confine trade within national boundaries, the west must look elsewhere for a market. How then will the purposes of America, Great Britain and Europe be satisfactorily served if by their adherence to the Gold Standard they are also closing their Eastern markets ?

Depreciation a God-send to Chinese

One of the Shanghai daily newspapers in a series of articles dealing with the collapse of the silver exchange in China is advocating a duty on imported silver. The conclusions arrived at by this journal in support of its opinion are contrary to established facts and fundamental principles. Instead of the depreciation of the dollar being detrimental to Chinese interests it is a veritable god-send. It is only in the importation of commodities which the Chinese do not manufacture themselves that the real trouble is apparent. The increased cost of imported manufactured goods may influence China to build factories within the country with the help of foreign experts brought to China for the purpose. Should this happen the nations of the West will lose a valuable market for the goods which they once imported but which might be manufactured by the Chinese.

It is a well known fact that the depreciation of the monetary unit of one country in the world's money market gives that country an advantage over all other countries. After the war for instance, when England was rushing back to the Gold Standard Europe was more concerned with the reconstruction of devastated towns and cities than the rehabilitation of currencies. Consequently, with the depreciation of the German Mark, the French Franc and the Italian Lira, the countries of Europe were able to dump their goods into England wholesale. The position became so serious that the only way to check the situation was to put a high duty upon certain imported commodities such as clocks, watches, scientific instruments, cameras and so forth. So we see that even a traditionally Free Trade nation like England was driven to adopt tariffs as a part of its economic policy.

The fall in the Chinese dollar is equivalent to giving the Chinese a free bonus upon their exports to Western nations. For the Western countries it means that they are raising the price of their goods imported into China equal to the fall in the Chinese dollar. Let us take a simple illustration, if the fall in the Chinese dollar is equivalent to 12½ per cent. then the Chinese have to pay 12½ per cent more for an American manufactured article. If they cannot afford it they must either make a similar article themselves or else do without. On the other hand, a Chinese manufactured article imported into the United States will be sold 12½ per cent. cheaper because the Chinese dollar has fallen 12½ per cent, in relation to the American Gold Dollar.

Let China "Sit Tight"

The American housewife buys the Chinese article because it is 12½ per cent. cheaper than a similar American manufactured article. Under the circumstances it does not require the brain of a genius to see that the Chinese have a great advantage over the American manufacturer in the American market. The profits of the Chinese merchant may be reduced by 12½ per cent. on a particular article, but the chances are that with this gift which the benevolent American business man has presented him with will increase his turnover on the mass of the goods sold.

(Continued on page 264)

Chekiang Makes Progress in Reconstruction

BY. S. C. TSOH

Since the inauguration of the Nationalist Regime, Chekiang has been favored with a long span of uninterrupted peace, which has been capitalised in carrying out reforms and improvements in various departments of administration. In no other phase, perhaps, is the progress more striking than in the work of provincial reconstruction. Many modern roads have been built and a new railway is projected, pending immediate construction. Long-distance telephone aud wireless services have been greatly expanded while the launching of electrical enterprises is also under contemplation. River conservancy works are being improved and two excellent modern wharfs have been built to facilitate communications between the two banks of the Chientang River. Agriculture and mining are closely attended to and forestry industry has also entered upon a phase of extensive development. On the whole, a general impetus has been given to industrial and commercial expansion throughout the province.

In the pre-Revolution days (of course, I mean the 1926-27 Revolution), the province had been successively under the domination of the Northern militarists and when corruption and peculation were the order of the day, practically nothing constructive was accomplished, though Hangchow was scantily provided with few modern roads.

Chen Cheng-chun, Member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and Commissioner of Provincial Reconstruction, Chiefly Responsible for Chekiang Development.

After the success of the Revolution in 1927, the task of post-war rehabilitation was first assigned to General Ho Ying-ching who became the first Chairman of the province under the Nationalist rule. During his tenure, he was too much occupied with consolidating the power of the new Government and confronted with great financial difficulties. Though construction work showed its first signs of expansion, little on a grand scale was attempted. It was not until Chang Chin-kiang assumed the chairmanship of Chekiang in 1928 that comprehensive and concrete plans of reconstruction were formulated and systemetically carried out. Chang Chin-kiang, the wellknown veteran revolutionist, whose quixotic struggles for the cause of the Revolution in its initial stages had caused him to decimate a great family fortune, is perhaps the most fitting person to direct and supervise the reconstruction of his own province, not only because of his disinterestedness and devotion in public service, but also of his enormous interest in the problem and his connection with the National Reconstruction Committee as its Chairman. He has grasped the main issues of reconstruction of the whole nation and can not but know the needs of his native province. The task of executing the reconstructive schemes he has assigned to a student of Civil Engineering, Chen Cheng-chun, Commissioner of Provincial Reconstruction. Mr. Chen comes from a neighboring province, Anhwei. After completing his course in Civil Engineering at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, he returned to China and entered upon an academic life as a professor in several universities, from which he soon retired, after the success of the Revolution, to direct road construction first in his owr province and later in Chekiang. His work won recognition in both provinces, but he preferred to accept the Commissionership of reconstruction in Chekiang, concurrently serving for a time as its Chief Secretary. It may be properly stated that he is the "right man for the right job", for his education in Civil Engineering must have enabled him to understand the main problems of reconstruction and his roadbuilding experience made him familiar with the requirements of this province. As a man and official, he is earnest in his purpose and energetic in his efforts and it is largely due to his strenuous exertions that Chekiang has been able to achieve so much in the way of material development During the year past enormous sums were expended in reconstruction works, mainly in the development of communications, Agriculture and Mining, Industry and Commerce and River Conservancy Works, in which order I shall take up each in the following paragraphs:

I.—Communications

Before 1927 development of communications in this province was limited to roadbuilding and installation of telegraph and telephone lines in some selected parts of the province. It was only in the Spring of 1929, when a complete and detailed scheme for the improvement of communications by land and water of the province as a whole was worked out and decided upon. Such important means of communications as motor roads, railway, long-distance telephone service and radio, inland shipping, etc., have been given a thorough consideration and interwoven together into one general and comprehensive Communication System. In view of the denseness of population of the province, there is an urgent need for more roads and the total length of roads in operation last year, less than 1,000 li or to be exact 818.9 li, was far inadequate to meet the demands of increasing transportation. The Department of Reconstruction has keenly realised the need and planned many new roads totalling 1,132.3 li in length now in their final stages of completion. Meanwhile, private iuterests are also constructing roads of various lengths in different parts of the province. Both the roads in operation and those under construction are not what are usually termed as "dirt roads", but are all properly macadamized. Though not as hard-surfaced as the roads in the Treaty Ports, they are, however, strong enough to endure rural traffic and heavy rains do not affect their normal working. Most of the roads are doing good business and some are not only running on a self-paying basis, but also profit-yielding. This is why the "Lift Chekiang Out of the Mud" movement has aroused so much enthusiasm on the part of both Government and private individuals. Practically, all the cars and buses are imported from America and also the huge quantities of gasoline consumed on the working roads.

(a) *Hangchow-Shaoshing Road:* The section of the road between Shaoshan and Shaoshing—52.2 li in length has been in operation since 1926. At present, fifty passenger cars and ten huge trucks are running on the road with a daily consumption of about 300 gallons of gasoline. From a business point of view, this road is the most profitable in the province, as it yields a net profit of $300 a day. The terminus of the road has been extended and is now connected with the private-operated Shaoshing-Chienhsien road by the construction of an extension line around the suburb of Shaoshing (this connecting road is 7 li long and cost over $70,000). As a result of these improvements, communication between Hangchow and Ningpo is now greatly facilitated.

(b) *Ningpo-Fenghwa Road:* This road has been under construction since 1927 and came into operation in May, 1929. The total construction expenses amounted to over $730,000. It has a trunk line from Ningpo to a little place called Jih Shan Ting in Fenghwa and a branch line connecting the Ningpo River bank and Fenghwa City. It is 24 feet wide, hard-surfaced with macadam.

(c) *Hangchow-Fuyang Road:* This road was originally a private enterprise and was taken over by the Provincial Government last year through the payment of $120,000. Normal traffic is now maintained on the road after a thorough repair.

(d) *Hangchow-Changshing Road:* The total length of this road is 133.9 li, costing abait $1,216,000 in its construction. It has also a branch line connecting Wukong with the beautiful Summer resort Mokanshan. Now with the facilities offered by the new road, the distance between Hangchow and Mokanshan is considerably shortened and starting from Hangchow, only two hours' ride on a bus or private-owned car can bring one to the Mokanshan slopes —no small convenience to sightseers and tourists.

(e) *Hangchow-Pinghu Road:* From Hangchow to Hainning, a private road has been working for some years, but as it was found inadequate to cope with increasing traffic, the building of a new road from Yuanhwa to Pinghu was decided upon by the Provincial Reconstruction Department. Work on the road has been started since the Spring last year with a budget of $5,000,000 and is now nearing completion.

(f) Hangchow-Hsinchang Road: The section from Hangchow to Hwalung has already been built by private capital and the Reconstruction Department is now extending the line to Hsinchang city. It is expected that the new road will be opened to traffic immediately.

(g) Shaoshing-Pingyang Road: This road traverses through southern Chekiang to the border of Fukien and it runs a course of 400 li. Owing to serious famine in the various districts through which it is to pass, the Provincial Government has set aside a sum of $500,000 to afford relief by employing the crop-failing but hard-working farmers for roadbuilding. Work has been commenced on the entire Road except the extreme Southern Section bordering on Fukien. It will be finished some time this year.

(h) Ningpo-Tzechi-Chinhai Road: A sum of $480,000 has been appropriated by the Provincial Government for the construction of this road, work on which is now nearing completion,

(i) Shaoshan-Changshan Road (in South-Western Chekiang): This Road is to have a total length of 306.2 li and wind through seven populous cities, namely, Hsiaoshan, Chu-chi, Kinghwa, Lanchi, Lungyu, Chuhsien and Changshan. The construction work is now being entrusted to the Hang-Kiang (Hangchow-Kiangsi) Railway Office and a time-limit has been set to complete it within a year's time.

Chekiang's Only Railway

The only railway Chekiang has is the Government-owned Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line. For so populous a province, one single line naturally falls short of the transportation needs. To meet this situation, the Provincial Government is now perfecting plans for the construction of a new line leading from Hangchow to Kiangsi, for which purpose an Office was formally established in June last year to take preliminary measures for the building of the railway. The route of the proposed Line which measures 317 miles in length has been completely surveyed and the construction work is to be started in the immediate future. The construction will be carried on by sections (the whole line being divided into four sections; 1st. section, Hangchow to Tunglu; 2nd section, Tunglu to Lanchi; 3rd Section, Lanchi to Chusien and 4th Section, Chuhsien to Yushan in Kiangsi) and the first section is to be completed within this year. According to the carefully prepared and detailed budget by the Department of Reconstruction, the construction of the entire Line will cost as much as $18,837,000 minus all administrative and incidental expenses, and the first section the Hangchow-Tunglu section alone, $5,340,000. It is understood that orders for construction materials will be placed with American and British companies.

Inland Navigation: To regulate inland navigation and shipping, eight Shipping Regulation Offices have been established to take charge of registration and control of ships and other incidental matters pertaining to shipping. Construction of twenty modern wharves has also been decided upon. Three surveying corps are now conducting a tour of inspection throughout the province to study the needs of the various places where wharves are most desirable. The work is making headway and as soon as the survey is completed, measures of construction will be put into execution.

Telegraphic Enterprises: Under this heading, much was accomplished in the course of the past year and this was mainly due to the encouragement of Chang Chin-kiang and the unceasing efforts of Chen Cheng-chun.

(a) Expansion of Long-distance Telephone Service: In the Pre-revolution days, the long-distance telephone was almost an innovation in the province, and only a few lines were installed in Western Chekiang. But during the past two years, the service has made great progress towards expansion and many new lines have since come into operation, totalling 3,000 li in length.

(b) Installation of Wireless Station: At Hangchow, a powerful Broadcasting Station has been established, capable of communicating freely and audibly with the radio stations in Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, Honan and Kiangsi.

Hangchow Telephone Service: The poor service rendered by the Hangchow Telephone Company has caused much dissatisfaction on the part of the Provincial Government, which resulted in its being taken over into Government control and management in order that immediate reforms may be introduced. The phones of the Company have been in use for many years and long ago become unserviceable. The Government authorities have decided to secure a fresh order of three thousand new automatic phones from America to displace the obsolete old ones and a sum of $230,000 has already been set aside for this purpose.

II.—Agriculture and Mining

In spite of its rich soil and variety of products, Chekiang has not infrequently suffered from shortage of food-stuffs. While this in recent years has been mainly due to the repeated crop-failures caused by drought or flood, the unscientific and antiquated methods of farming are in no small measure responsible for the poor harvests and are now in urgent need of immediate improvement. At present, plans are afoot for the gradual introduction of machinery for irrigation, ploughing and other purposes, but particular attention is being directed to the combating of locusts and other crop-injuring insects. This evil is not only true of Chekiang, but a universal difficulty throughout the country. Under all normal conditions when forces of nature do not play havoc, crops usually suffer heavily from infesting insects. In order to deal with this obnoxious evil, the Provincial Government has designated a particular fund to conduct a Crop-injuring Insects Extinction Campaign in the entire province.

To ameliorate the life of poor farmers and enable them to carry on their agricultural pursuits a Branch Office of the National Farmers' and Labor Bank has been recently opened in Hangchow and over a hundred Rural Credit Co-operative Societies have been organised in various parts of the province. The provincial Government is now depositing a sum of $380,000 in the Bank to be used as loans to farmers through the Rural Credit Co-operative Societies. In addition to the facilities offered by the Government, five City Farmers' Banks are established at Kashing, Haining Tsungteh, Yungchia and Yungkong respectively. The Department of Reeconstruction is now exercising direct control over the various Co-operative societies and periodically sends trained officers to inspect them and encourage organization of new ones.

Chekiang has always been famed as a great cotton-producing province, while its silkworms industry leads the whole country. Both constitute the main sources of wealth of the province. Systematic and scientific schemes have been formulated by the Reconstruction Department for the expansion and improvement of cotton industry by enlarging cotton plantations in the various cotton-producing districts and establishing cotton experimental stations. A Cotton Industry Promotion Association has also been organized for the purpose of cotton-testing and prevention of adulteration in order to enhance its commercial credit. To secure co-operation among the farmers and cotton planters, and impart to them the basic knowledge of cotton-planting and manufacturing, a number of Rural Farmers' Schools and Farmers Night Schools have been established in many places.

For the improvement of the silk industry, attention is largely concentrated upon two things: improvement of sericulture and of mulberry-tree cultivation. A School of Sericulture for Girls has been founded, while the new method of sericulture is now generally adopted in Hangchow, Yuhang, Chenhsien and other silk centers. To introduce modern machinery for silk-manufacturing and encourage silk industry on a large scale, the Provincial Government has established a Model Filature at Hangchow where American and Japanese machinery is installed and in operation.

The tea industry has also received the merited attention of the Provincial Reconstruction Authorities and every effort is being made to improve the tea-tree planting and tea-manufacturing. The qualities of the tea are now considerably refined with the introduction of modern machinery—and the old method of making Red tea by foot-rolling process has been rigidly abolished.

Notwithstanding the richness of mineral ores of the province, the mining industry is still in an infant stage and the work carried on last year by the Reconstruction Depatment in this connection was largely confined to mere investigation of ores and their chemical analysis. For this purpose, the Reconstruction Department dispatched several corps of mining experts to make investigations at altogether thirteen districts, and each Corps has reported its findings to the Department as references for mining development in future.

Chekiang is a mountainous province and best fit for afforestation. In accordance with the revised plan for the development of forest industry in Chekiang adopted by the Provincial Reconstruction Department, the whole province is now divided into four Afforestation Districts, in each of which a Provincial Forest has been established. The First Provincial Forest is located in the West Lake Region in Hangchow; the second, in Changshan; the Third, at Laishui and the Fourth, in Tienta.

III.—Industry and Commerce

Chekiang is primarily not an industrial province, though commerce prospers at many places along the coast. A number of Government industries have been undertaken, but they are not very successful. The main industries in the province at present consist solely of silk filatures. But owing to the depression of silk business and consequent heavy losses many silk filatures have been closed, while others are maintaining a precarious existence. In order to given a general encouragement to industrial and commercial development, the Provincial Government last year held a grand exposition—the Westlake Exposition—which was attended with great success. To promote machinery-employing industries and develop electrical enterprises, plans have been perfected for the organisation of several large Electric Power Supply Companies at the important centers in the province to supply motivating power to various new industries which are expected to be launched in the near future. In accordahce with these plans, measures are now being taken for the establishment of a 30,000 Watts Power Supply Company at Hangchow Municipality and the initial step in this matter was the taking over into Government management of the private owned Ta Yu Li Electric Light Company which is now undergoing a thorough reorganization.

To popularise the use of native goods, the former Chekiang Provincial Commercial Products Museum has been expanded into a National Goods Bazaar. A fine building of two stories has been built near the Lake side with 113 shop accomodations to be let at moderate rents to native goods dealers.

Porcelain industrg: At not a few places, especially at Lungchuan in South-west Chekiang, the clay both for its richness and fine qualities is most suitable for the manufacture of earthenwares and porcelain articles. In 1909, a Porcelain Manufactory was established at Lungchuan, but due to war and other causes, it was soon closed. Last year, under the auspicies of the Provincial Reconstruction Department, the Manufactory resumed its working. In addition to this, a newsprint mill has been organised by a group of leading merchants in Shanghai and will presently start operation.

IV.—River Conservancy Works

During the past few years, heavy floods have wrought serious damages to farms, entailing enormous losses both to the Government and the populace. To remedy this situation, the Reconstruction Department has organised a River Conservancy Works Bureau and engaged many Chinese and foreign experts to carry on the work of dredging rivers and canals and re-enforcing embankments, Considerable, however, has been accomplished in the past year.

Hangchow, April 5, 1930

Reciprocal Customs Arrangements Between China and Japan

The *Shimbun Rengo* recently published a statement by the *Tokyo Osaki* that Japan's exports to China, which will enjoy a reciprocal treatment by virtue of the provisional Sino-Japanese tariff agreement recently concluded between Dr. C.T. Wang and Mr. Shigemitsu, comprise 101 items and that although an expression equivalent to the reciprocal treatment is not found in the agreement, it is understood that import duties on the following articles will be left stationary as at present: Cotton tissues, cotton yarn, sea products, potteries and enamelled ware, meat and canned goods, cereals, fruits, chemical products, buttons parasols, umbrellas, etc.

Shanghai Municipal Council Issues Annual Report and Budget

The Shanghai Municipal Council has issued its complete report for 1929 and budget for 1930. In the report it is stated that the collection of the special taxes beyond the Settlement limits is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the opposition of the Chinese authorities. The total ordinary income for the year amounted to Tls. 12,473,292, showing a decrease of Tls. 218,422 from the previous year. Motor vehicles increased from 6,600 to 7,746. The budget has been pared down so as to allow a reduction of taxes from July 1—thus conceding a point which the Chinese community has been agitating for several years. The Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Works, each receive a salary of 24,000 taels (approximately Gold $12,000) per year.

Telephone Co. Gets 40-Year Exclusive Franchise

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. has secured a new exclusive franchise for forty years from the Shanghai Municipal and French Municipal Councils. The terms of the new franchise have been communicated to the three syndicates who are seeking to purchase the holdings of the Telephone Company and it is understood that they are submitting revised tenders to cover the terms included in the new franchise. Provision is made for the establishment of a radio telephone service.

The following are the main points in the new agreement:

The company shall provide and maintain a first-class service, including all reasonable modern inventions in accordance with modern practice, and adequate to the needs from time to time of the area in respect of which the franchise herein is granted. If the company at any time refuses, fails, or neglects to perform all or any of the obligations imposed upon it under this agreement, the Council may forthwith require the question whether or not the company has duly performed, or is duly performing all or any of its obligations hereunder, to be referred to arbitration. If one-third of the company's subscribers under the provisions of this agreement shall at any time make complaint to the Council with regard to the company's service, the Council shall, if it considers the complaint warranted, be entitled to refer the matter of such complaint to arbitration.

The number of wires to be carried overhead along any thoroughfare under the control of the Council shall not exceed 315 pairs of wires, of which not more than ten pairs shall be open wires.

The existing tariff of charges will continue in force until such time as conversion to automatic working is completed. A revised tariff is then to be agreed on between the company and the Councils.

In the case of tenders which contemplate the substitution of the existing automatic plant by that of another type, any additional capital expenditure entailed thereby should be stated.

In the event of the net profits of the Company in any year being in excess of a certain percentage on the capital invested in the business such surplus will be divisible as follow:— (a) 50 per cent. to the company, (b) 50 per cent. to be credited to a tariff revision suspense account.

In the event of the net profits of the company in any financial year being less than an amount equal to a certain percentage on the capital invested in the business by reason of circumstances beyond the company's control, the balance at credit of tariff revision suspense account may be utilized to make good such deficiency.

The company shall pay to the two Councils an annual sum by way of royalty computed as follows:—

1.—For the first five years of the company's operations a discount of 20 per cent. on exchange lines paid for by the municipalities, as at present in force.

2.—On the expiration of the fifth year the discount will cease and from the sixth to the tenth year the company will pay to the Councils a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the gross revenue derived from subscribers in the two Settlements, and divisible between the Councils in proportion to such revenues.

3.—After the tenth year a royalty of 5 per cent. as calculated above.

Officer Beats Telephone Employee in Peiping Because of Poor Service

A protest has been raised in the Chinese press in Peiping, including the *Peking Leader*, (which is Chinese-owned but printed in English) against the recent action of a Shansi military officer who had trouble in getting a telephone number. Infuriated at the poor service he was getting, the officer proceeded to the telephone exchange with a bodyguard and demanded to see the negligent operator; and, when the foreman refused his request, ordered his bodyguard to beat the foreman, who was so seriously hurt that he had to be treated in hospital.

Among other things the *Leader* says: "Not only does an action of this sort reflect against the military as a whole, but it is a survival of the days now supposed to be past, when modern jurisprudence was unknown and the individual could claim no rights."

World Looks to Hailar for Milady's Furs

BY E. M. BARUNG

The fur business is one of the most important enterprises in the Barga District of Heilungkiang Province. Prior to the conflict last year ten fur trading establishments were located at Hailar, emporium of all the animal products of Barga.

The furs and skins handled by the fur dealers of Hailar include squirrel, otter, kolinsky, fox, wolf, weasel, fitch, kit fox, raccoon, and marmot. The hunting season begins at the end of November and lasts throughout the winter months. The hunters are mainly the native tribesmen, especially the Orochons, who inhabit the woodlands of Barga, and live almost entirely on what they obtain by hunting, using the flesh for food, the furs and skins for their clothing and abodes, and exchanging the surplus for manufacturing goods and cereals. The Russian peasants of the Three River District and other centers in Barga are also engaged in hunting, which is a side line of their occupation.

The hunting areas are the forests that cover the Hingan Range and its branches, that stretch out far into the plains of Barga, where squirrels, wolves, and foxes are shot with rifle or poisoned; the spacious steppes where foxes, wolves, kit foxes are either shot or poisoned, and weasels trapped; and the shrubberies in the valleys of rivers where kolinskies, fitches, badgers, and hares are trapped.

Buying Starts in December

The buying season begins at the end of December, when the hunters leave the forest and steppes for certain centres to dispose of the furs and skins, obtained by them during the first hunting period, to the agents of big firms and independent petty fur-dealers, who with a view of getting the furs at a possible cheapest price make every effort to go as near the hunting areas as the conditions and the character of the country allow. They usually carry in horse-drawn carts, seldom in motor-cars, a good supply of merchandise commonly used by the hunters and their families as flour, bread, lead gunpowder, strychnine (for poisoning beasts), liquor, etc. The traders exchange their goods for furs at a great advantage themselves; for the goods grow in value in proportion to the distance they are carried from big distribution centers, and the furs are more undervalued the nearer from their places of origin they are. When the furs are sold or exchanged for necessary mechandise, the largest portion of the liquor drunk, the money and the merchandise lost in gambling or delivered to their families, the hunters go once more to the forests and steppes to shoot, poison, and to trap the beasts.

Some of the hunters, especially those who lost their money in gambling and drinking or failed, for some reason or other, to get during the first hunting period a number of skins sufficient to furnish their families and themselves with the necessaries of life for the following period, are supplied with foodstuffs, gun-powder, lead, etc. by the fur-dealers in advance on condition that the hunters shall sell at a certain fixed price to the dealer all the furs he may obtain by his hunting during the next period. The arrangement is usually made with Orochons and other aboriginal tribesmen, with whom it is almost customary to indulge in drinking and gambling at the places where they dispose of their furs, If a tribesman takes the goods in advance and promises to deliver his furs to the creditor, he will make all efforts to fullfil the promise, and will not sell his furs to other dealers, despite the fact the price offered him by others may be much higher than that agreed upon with the creditor.

According to a rough estimate about 120,000 squirrels, 200,000 marmots, 2500 foxes, 1200 wolves, 5000 kolinskies, 4500 weasels, 5000 fitches, 6000 kit foxes, 100 otters, 120 lynxes, 500 badgers, and 100 raccoons are annually handled by the fur-dealers of Hailar.

Besides the fur-bearers the meat animals are also hunted, among which are to be mentioned the wild goat, deer, and elk. The latter two are more valued for their antlers, which cost from $200 to $350, local currency.

America Was Chief Buyer

Prior to 1928 America was the chief buyer of the Barga raw furs and skins, a smaller portion of them being exported to Europe. But since that year, owing to the paralysis of the American fur trade, almost no demand has been shown on the part of the fur-traders of America. This caused a sharp downfall of prices in the middle of the fur season of 1928.

The prices for furs at the Hailar market reached their climax at the end of 1927. The season of 1928 was opened at as high prices as they had been at the close of the previous year. Although no demand for furs was made by America, although the news regarding the fur market in America was not encouraging, the Hailar fur-traders, remembering the good profits they made during the previous year, and thinking that the non-demand on the part of America was but a temporary ocurrence, continued to collect furs at high prices. The middle of the season came on. The American fur-traders continued to neglect all offers. There was alarm among the Hailar fur-traders, accompanied by a sharp decline of prices. Many traders found themselves with furs on hand for which they had paid a high price and which now could not be realized even at a lower price. Losses were unavoidable.

The Prices in 1928

The following table shows the approximate prices at the beginning of the season of 1928 and at its end, and in February of the season of the current year.

	Beginning of the season of 1928.	End of the season of 1928.	February of the current year.
Squirrel	$ 4.20	$ 2.30	$ 2.40
Fox	$ 55	$ 35	$ 35
Wolf	$ 85	$ 50	$ 55
Kolinsky	$ 15	$ 5	$ 5.30
Weasel	$ 4	$ 2	$ 2
Fitch	$ 7	$ 4.50	$ 4.80
Marmot (autumn)	$ 5.40	$ 2.50	$ 2.25
Marmot (spring)	$ 4	$ 2	—

Some merchants sold their furs at the low prices; others preferred to keep them stored at their godowns throughout the year, and some were obliged to keep their furs stored at the godowns of banks as a security for the money they had loaned for buying the furs. They hoped that the market would improve with the beginning of the season of 1929, but to their misfortune the crisis in America and the Sino-Russian conflict brought about a further dowfall of prices. Some of the fur-trading establishments being unable to stand this new blow had to close their Hailar branches.

The current fur season has proved almost an entire collapse due to the fact that Barga practically was the scene of war during the time of the conflict. Only the Orochons with their abodes in the wilderness of woodlands felt themselves safe from dangers of war and were hunting as if there was nothing abnormal in the country around them. To the Russian hunters the season was lost, as they themselves had to flee for their lives.

About 40,000 squirrels and a number of other furs and skins were usually smuggled by Soviet Russian hunters from Trans-Baikal province every year. These did not come to the market of Hailar during the last winter, for no trader of Hailar ventured to approach the border to meet the smugglers and buy their furs; and the Chinese merchants in the villages along the border line who used to act prior to the conflict as medium-dealers between the Soviet smugglers and the fur traders of Hailar, were driven out of their homes by detachments of the Soviet Russian troops during the conflict last year.

After the conflict had been settled an insignificant number of furs and skins appeared on the Hailar market. But there were almost no buyers; and the prices were unusually low. A squirrel skin, for instance, was offered at $1.30, a good fox skin at $30, local currency.

However, thanks to some demand on the part of the European fur markets the number of buyers increased, and the prices began to creep slowly up so that some of them reached the level of the season of 1928, as is seen from the table above. And although the situation improved to some extent, still it is far from normal and satisfactory. At the beginning of April usually the marmot hunting season begins, but due to the abnormal situation in the interior—banditry, and enmity on the part of the Mongols towards the marmot hunters, especially the Chinese ones—the coming spring marmot season does not seem to be very promising.

Hailar, April 1, 1930.

Need of Special Banks For the Silk Trade

BY PAUL K. WHANG

Any program which is formulated for the rehabilitation of China's silk industry should include the problem of devising ways and means to give financial aid to the silkworm raisers. Hitherto the talk on the improvement of the quality of cocoons has been more or less confined to the points of how to introduce the disease-free eggs to the silkworm raisers, and how to propagate the knowledge of the scientific methods of rearing silkworms among the country folks. It is beyond question that the introduction of disease-free eggs and the scientific methods of rearing silkworms is *sine qua non* to the betterment of the quality of cocoons, but, to all intents and purposes, any reformative measures will fail short of their purpose, if they are not coupled with the one which will provide credit facilities to the silkworm raisers. Several institutions bearing the name of cocoon and silk banks or some other appropriate names should be established in the cocoon-producing districts for the sole purpose of advancing money to the silkworm raisers at a very low rate of interest.

Peasants Are Poor

In China the silkworm raisers are the peasants themselves, who, as customary, carry on this cocoon "business" as a side line to their agricultural pursuits. The peasants, as a class, lead a very precarious life by living on what their farms can produce, and their financial resources are very limited. It is true that to raise silkworms needs more personal care than capital, but the majority of the peasants are so poor that they do not have the necessary money on hand to buy the silkworm eggs and mulberry leaves. Therefore in order to carry on this side line, they have no alternative but to borrow money from their rich neghbors, who are apt to avail themselves of the opportunity by exacting a usurious rate of interest ranging from 15% to 20%. As scientific methods of rearing silkworms have not been introduced to the peasants, silkworm-raising is still a very precarious undertaking, and its success or failure depends largely upon the weather, which to be sure, is beyond human control. In case the crop turns out a failure the poor peasants will not only waste all their labor, but must mortgage all they have in order to pay off their indebtedness, and will be left in a destitute condition. The writer happens to know of many cases of this nature which occurred last year when the spring crop was very poor because of the bad weather.

This matter of the limited financial resources of the peasants also accounts for the reason that they are not in a position to build their own cocoon-drying stations to dry their cocoons, and must sell their fresh products at whatever price the market offers to them. They can not fix their own price as other traders do, and must follow the dictates of the cocoon-buyers. Recently there has been talk as to the possibility of opening up government cocoon-drying stations in the cocoon-producing districts for the purpose of drying cocoons for the peasants, so that they can hold their products for better prices. This plan, however beneficial it may be, will not be complete without in the meantime arrangements being made to render financial assistance to the peasants, who, owing to the high interest charges on their borrowed money, can not afford to wait indefinitely for a good price to sell their cocoons.

The Example of America

In the United States, the government has opened up many farm banks in the rural districts for rendering financial assistance to the farmers. As the primary function of these banks is not to make profit but to serve the people, they lend monies to the farmers at a very low rate of interest. These banks, as we are told, have done much to promote the well-being of the American farming population. In view of the success of the American farm banks, I therefore advocate that the Chinese government should do the same thing to help the Chinese silkworm raisers. With the assurance of their financial assistance, it will not be too late to introduce to them various reforms pertaining to the development of China's silkworm industry.

I am fully aware of the fact that some of the silkmen will take exception to my projects, inasmuch as they feel that through the working-out of my project, they can no longer victimize the peasant by compelling them to sell the fresh cocoons at any price they may dictate. But if they only realize that the well-being of the peasants will contribute much towards the improvement of the quality of cocoons, their objection will die a natural death. In recent years, the silkmen everywhere have cried for the betterment of the quality of cocoons, and have done much in the introduction of disease-free eggs and adopting scientific methods of rearing silkworms, but so far they have not done anything to alleviate the sufferings of the peasants. As I have said before, any reformation measures, if not coupled with the one which will solve the financial problem of the peasants, will not produce any appreciable results. Therefore I urge all the silkmen to bring pressure upon the government to give an immediate attention to this phase of the problem.

To be brief, the main functions of the proposed cocoon and silk banks should be to supply capital to those who have no money to carry on this silkworm-raising enterprise, to lend money to those who intend to cultivate the fields of mulberry trees, and to advance money on dry cocoons. As to the detailed working-out of my project, I shall leave it to the experts. In short, with the credit facilities assured to the farmers, there will be an immediate expansion of China's cocoon and silk industry.

Shanghai, April 6, 1930.

American School Asks Community for $7,000 to Buy Equipment

An appeal has been sent out to the American community of Shanghai by the committee of the American School asking for its support and help in raising M.$7,000, which is urgently needed for new equipment for the school. The appeal calls attention to the fact that the school depends entirely on students' fees to operate, including salaries of the staff as well as running expenses, taxes and interest on overdraft. What is left after these are paid is used for equipment and this amount is very small.

The principal use for which the $7,000 will be used is the purchase of lockers for each pupil similar to those used iu gymnasiums so that each pupil may have a place for the orderly storage of his private articles. The committee calls attention to the fact that the school has no facilities for neat and orderly safe-keeping of the students, possessions. The result is disorder and frequent loss of articles, which requires too much time and trouble by the teachers for adjustment. A good locker system, however, will develop individual responsibility in each student and the temptation for indiscriminate borrowing will be removed. The matter has been taken up and sanctioned by the Parent-Teachers' Association.

Scope of Radio in America Increased Greatly During 1929

The extent to which radio has increased its scope and usefulness outside the American home is indicated in a recent disclosure made by J. L. Ray, vice-president of the R. C. A. Victor Company, Inc., that during 1929 scores of schools, hospitals, hotels and other institutions had been equipped with centralized radio apparatus for the multiple reception of programs.

"Just as radio has become an indispensable part of home life, so it is destined to enlarge its influence outside the home," Mr. Ray said. "Radio now carries the pronouncements of national figures and the lectures of leading educators into the classroom; it heartens and comforts the sick in the hospital and brings the convenience and good cheer of the home to the hotel guest.

Home living standards in America are now the highest in the world, so the American hotel—the home of the transient—has been quick to parallel the advances in the home living standards. A central receiver is installed in the hotel and from this lines lead to each room where a loud-speaker is built into the wall. Several programs are brought in at the same time and the guest may have his choice of these. The same thing applies in most of the big hospitals.

Mr. Ray also pointed out that educators everywhere are rapidly coming to appreciate radio's promise as a medium for supplementary education. Governmental recognition of radio as an educational agency is evidenced in Secretary of Interior Wilbur's appointment of an advisory committee to study this new field and cooperate with its pioneers.

Another interesting application of the radio is its use by some large manufacturers who have found that radio or phonograph music will speed up the tempo of routing factory work and not only relieve the tedium of monotonous one-operation jobs, but actually increase the rate of production per worker.

Make Shanghai a Tourist Center!

(The China Critic, April 3)

Shanghai is a port of call for the far eastern tourists today. But it is not a tourist center. It is found from the statistics of the steamship offices that approximately 40,000 world tourists pass through Shanghai every year. Besides some Swatow lace shops and the invariable trip to the Chinese city to see "the real China," there are no attractions to hold these world tourists. Shanghai actually can offer no grander scenic beauties to these sight-seers than the delapidated wicker tea house, of the Chinese city, no more ups and downs in our landscape than is offered by the Bund Bridge, and no greater inspirations for some of our tourists with the poetic type of mind than the muddy Whangpoo, whose fishes themselves have a muddy appearance, we suspect.

Both from a nationalistic and an economic standpoint this is deplorable. Shanghai is often the only Chinese city visited by these tourists, and the dirty wicker tea house, which we cannot be induced to visit for love or money, is often the only bit of "real China" to greet the visitors' eyes. And from the economic point of view, Shanghai is losing the tremendous stimulus to local business from these world tourists by failure to hold them for more than one or two days, for the simple reason that there is nothing to see in or around Shanghai Other cities have prospered on such tourist stimulus to business alone, and the whole economic life of such a country as Switzerland is built upon the flow of capital from the Alpine tourists. Supposing the 40,000 world tourists to be spending a hundred dollars Mex. or $37 gold a day during their stay in Shanghai, the community of Shanghai is the gainer by $4,000,000 in a year from these tourists. Should touring facilities and attractions be provided to hold the travellers ten days, China will be benefited by $40,000,000 in a year.

Other countries that are making much business from the tourists are Switzerland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan. Japan this year is spending $100,000 in America to get tourist business. Manila is also planning facilities and attractions like the last carnival to secure more business from the tourists. So there will be more travellers coming to the Far East. Will Shanghai remain merely a port of call, or will Shanghai forge ahead as one of the main touring centers in the Orient?

Need for Tourist Facilities

First of all, greater touring facilities should be provided. Shanghai is perhaps gifted with no more scenic beauties than the Bund Bridge, but Shanghai is fortunately situated within a hundred miles of Hangchow and forty miles of Soochow, the two "paradises on earth" for the Chinese, with other cities like Wusih, the picturesque city on the lake Taihu, Chinkiang, the Gateway of the Yangtsze, Nanking, with the poor people's huts torn and the great mausoleum built, and Sungkiang with the observatory of the French fathers, all on the line. While we have our doubts about any "grandeur" in the scenic beauties of the West Lake, (which, so far as we know, is the only instance of personification into a female being found in the Chinese language), there are truly grand and inspiring scenic spots not far from the neighbourhood of Hangchow, where motor roads now undergoing construction will soon make these spots accessible to the tourists.

A good Shanghai-Hangchow highway should be completed with Hangchow as the terminus. A firstclass hotel run on western standards of excellence, large enough to accommodate a few hundred visitors at a time, should be built, with facilities for canoeing, horse-riding, and fishing attached to it. A similar motor-car highway should be built in the northwestern direction connecting Shanghai with cities like Soochow, Wusih Chinkiang and Nanking, with similar sporting facilities, whenever possible. With the plan for building a national park around the Taihu at Wusih, this city should soon assume a first-rank importance in the tourist program. Even without hotel and other sporting facilities, a good motor highway will enable the tourists to see more of the "real China" than the dirty wicker tea house and the City Gods' Temple, which we will not have for a gift.

The cost of such a huge program may run up to millions. But the tens of millions of foreign capital thus attracted will more than justify such an outlay of expenditure. The indirect stimulus to local business both from the foreign and local tourists will be tremendous, and incidentally it will make Shanghai a more habitable place of residence. People whose business and official duties compel them to make Shanghai their city of residence will have some place to go to in the weekend, instead of being compelled to watch the rectilinear roads and very nearly rectilinear trees that the hands of man have planted along the Shanghai Bund. Children growing up in this city will have a chance to see a little more luxurious foliage than our painted, disinfected and civilized trees in the Settlement limits.

Shanghai Lacks Roads

Considering the great pace of progress being made in other provinces, it is strange that Shanghai falls greatly behind and is actually at a standstill with regard to motor-road construction. Figures given by the Good Roads Society, which just celebrated its tenth anniversary, show that the mileage of motor-roads in China has jumped from 4,000 li in 1921 to 86,000 li in 1930. The mileage has doubled between the years 1925 and 1930, and the year 1929 alone was credited with an increase of 23,000 li. And yet Shanghai remains today actually an isolated city, as far as motor touring is concerned.

The matter is obviously of such importance that a joint committee should be formed by the Central and the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang to lay out a plan for developing these touring facilities. The Committee should take up the whole project and make provisions for every aspect of the problem. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the influence of such a network of good roads on the promotion of local business for all the cities concerned. Eventually every class of people will benefit by it. An omnibus service between the cities will make sight-seeing possible for the common people as well as for the car-owners. In the end, this will save more face for the nation than the tearing down of poor people's huts overnight in order to show our "decency" to a foreign crown prince. Chinese statesmen should think a little ahead, instead of resorting to "hugging the Buddha's legs" when trouble comes "at the last moment."

It is only necssary to add that we expect these motor-roads to be real roads instead of the Chungshan Highway affair in Nanking, and we hope the cost of construction per mile will be less than what it cost the Chinese people to build the Chungshan Highway. Also, we know instances of inland provincial officials dislodging poor peasants from their ancestral properties lying in the line of the proposed motor-roads, and doing this without adequate compensation and in the name of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's program of national reconstruction. We are confident the present Nanking and provincial authorities are above such a mean betrayal of the Sanmin principles, but it is relevant to mention this point while making this proposal. We should prefer to see Shanghai losing this annual $40,000,000 than that such atrocities should happen to the poor peasants of China. After all, it is of relatively little significance to the Chinese people whether the Danish crown princes and American millionaries see our "paradises on earth" or not, but it is of great importance that private property remains private property in China.

Judge M. D. Purdy Hears Unique Case During Canton Session

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China returned from Canton on April 3 after hearing one of the most unique cases that has ever come before the court and one that is bound to set a precedent. The case was brought by two Chinese, Leung Siu-hai and Lien Check of Canton against Douglas Jenkins, United States Consul-General for the district of Canton, for his refusal to visa their passports. They also petitioned the court for a writ of mandamus to require the Consul-General to issue them passports to enter the United States as merchants.

The plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to enter the United States as merchants. On the other hand Mr. Jenkins, in his defence, claimed that, after investigating the cases in the usual manner, he found that their claim for visas appeared to be groundless. One after another the two men invoked the law to compel the Consul-General to give the visas.

G. Edward Lyon, an American attorney at Canton, appeared for the plaintiffs in the proceedings and Mr. Jenkins was represented by Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, who accompanied Judge Purdy south. Owing to the limited time which the Court had allowed itself to make the trip, it was impossible to hear the arguments of the lawyers and both sides were instructed to file briefs in the case.

Gambling in the Hankow French Concession

BY DOUGLAS F. SENN (孫厚安)

That concessions and leased territories afford illegal protection to social evil-doers and politico-military malcontents goes without saying. Such illustrious instances as the Legation Quarters in the old capital of Peking, the concessions at Tientsin, the International Settlement and the French Concession at Shanghai, the Japanese leased territory of Dairen, and others are well before the eyes of wide-awake observers, both Chinese and foreign. The unlawful protection which such specially-privileged areas offer to the "naughty boys" is created by none other than the obsolete system of extraterritoriality.

Much has been said about the gambling evil in the Shanghai International Settlement and the French Concession by *The Review*. May we turn our attention to the French Concession at Hankow, which permits the operation of several theatres wherein are given the lewd "Flower Drum Plays" strictly prohibited by Chinese law because of the immoral effects upon young and old, men and women, boys and girls, and the gambling activity within its protected area. Near the French Municipal Police Station there operate a "club." This organization is a club in name but an alleged huge gambling house in fact, as the vernacular press and "mosquito" papers in Hankow assert.

The Club, run the newspaper reports, is organized and operated by several alleged gamblers who were successful in effecting the registration of same through the influence of a well-known foreign resident of Hankow. The Club derives, continue the reports, between $1,000 and $2,000 profit nightly from the turnover, whether the participants win or lose. Thus, the huge monthly profit may be well calculated. It is undoubtedly a fat and lucrative speculation.

One paper says that, out of its monthly profit, one thousand "almighty" dollars are appropriated in the form of "taxation". Whether this is a special registration fee for granting the illegal permission the writer is not in a position to make any definite statement. It adds that another thousand "almighty" dollars goes to the credit side of the alleged promoter.

The Hankow City Mayor Liu Wen-tai, who apparently was not aware of the existence of the big evil in the French Concession before the papers announced and attacked it, recently addressed an official communication to the French Consulate-General, calling attention to the alleged gambling house within his concession limits and requesting him to close it up at once in order not to allow this handicap to Sino-French friendship. In his reply to Mayor Liu Wen-tao regarding the alleged gamblig Club the French Consulate-General warmly expressed his hearty appreciation of the Mayor's friendly and mindful advice and stated that gambling is strictly prohibited by the Municipal regulations and that the Club in question has discontinued operation. According to the *Chung Shan Daily News* for April 1, the Club was closed down by the French Municipal Police on the day following the official communication addressed to the French Consulate-General by Mayor. Liu. It might have been allowed to carry on, had not the papers in Hankow taken a united front and launched a strenuous attack' which stimulated Mayor Liu in lodging the official protest. The writer since has heard that the alleged owners of the Club are endeavoring to re-open the gambling resort, possibly under another name, in the Hankow Japanese Concession and that negotiators are making arrangements. It is hoped that this will not materialize and that the Hankow Japanese Consulate-General and the Japanese Municipal Police authorities will lend every possible aid to the Chinese City Government at Hankow in stamping out the gambing evil by not granting permission to the proprietors of the old Club to operate under their protection. All co-operation on the part of the Japanese authorities at Hankow in the matter of closing down all illegal organizations upon discovery, and preventing new ones from springing up under the guise of legal and proper organizations, will be heartily appreciated by the Chinese.

Hankow applauds Mayor Liu for taking a firm stand and determinedly seeing that the alleged gambling Club under foreign protection on purely Chinese soil was immediately closed down and, it is to be hoped, closed down once and for all. Insofar as concessions and extraterritoriality shield and shelter evils of all descriptions, the National Government of China is perfectly justified in taking the necessary step of abolishing extraterritoriality and in effecting the rendition of concessions.

Hankow, March 31, 1930.

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Treaty Between China and the Czecho-Slovak Republic

The following is the text of the Treaty concluded February 12, 1930, between China and the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

The Republic of China and the Czecho-Slovak Republic, being desirous of establishing amicable relations between the two countries and of facilitating the commercial intercourse between their peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and Commerce based on the principles of equality and mutual respect of sovereignty, and have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

The President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic:

Mr. Jaroslav Hnizdo, Delegate of the Czecho-Slovak Republic; who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article I

There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the Republic of China and the Czecho-Slovak Republic as well as between their peoples.

Article II

The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to send duly accredited diplomatic representatives, who shall enjoy, in the country to the Government of which they are accredited, all the rights, privileges, and immunities generally recognized by international law.

Article III

The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to send Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to all the localities where Consulates of other countries are established. Such consular officers shall enjoy the treatment accorded to consular officers of the same rank by general international practice.

Prior to their assumption of office, the aforesaid consular officers shall, in accordance with general international practice, obtain from the Government of the country to which they are sent, exequaturs, which are subject to withdrawal by the said Government.

The High Contracting Parties shall not appoint persons engaged in industry or commerce as their consular officers, Honorary Consuls being excepted.

Article IV

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to enter or leave the territory of the other, provided that they shall carry with them passports certifying their nationality issued by the competent authorities of their own country and viseed by the competent authorities of the country of destination.

Article V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, the full protection of the laws and regulations of the country in regard to their persons and property. They shall have the right, subject to the laws and regulations of the country, to travel, reside, establish firms, acquire or lease property, work, and engage in industry or commerce in all the localities where the nationals of any other country shall be permitted to do so and in the same manner and under the same conditions as the nationals of any other country.

Article VI

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties as well as their property, in the territory of the other, shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the country and to the jurisdiction of its law courts.

In legal proceedings the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other shall have free and easy access to the courts and be at liberty to employ lawyers or representatives in accordance with the laws of the country, and interpreters, if necessary, may be called in by the courts for assistance.

Article VII

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other shall pay taxes, imposts, and charges in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country. It is, however, understood that such taxes, imposts, and charges shall not be other or higher than those paid by the nationals of the country.

Article VIII

The workmen of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, irrespective of their sex, have all the facilities of entry into the territory of the other, and shall, subject to its laws and regulations equally applicable to all foreign workmen, enjoy the same treatment and protection as the workmen of the country.

Article IX

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be exempt, in the territory of the other, from all compulsory military service, whether in the army, navy, air forces, national guards, or militia, as well as from all taxes, requisitions, prestations, forced loans, or contributions, of whatever nature, imposed in lieu or personal service.

Article X

The Government of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall subject the nationals of the other to any personal or domiciliary search except in accordance with laws and regulations in force.

Article XI

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, subject to the laws and regulations of the country, have the right freely to dispose of their private property in the territory of the other, either by will or otherwise.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, the local administrative authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular representative of the country of the deceased. If the said consular representative receives the information of the death first, he shall notify the local authorities accordingly.

In case of the death of a national of either of the High Contracting Parties, the laws of his own country shall apply in matters relating to succession. The property, movable or immovable, left behind by a national of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, shall, be administered, with the assistance of the local authorities, by the consular representative or by an administrator appointed by him, in accordance with the law of the country of the deceased. Where it is definitely established that the deceased left neither an heir nor a will according to the laws of his country, the property shall be disposed of in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country in the territory of which it is situated. Any disputes in regard to the estate arising in the country in which it is situated shall be settled by the courts of that country.

The personal effects and objects of value left behind a national of either of the High Contracting Parties, who dies on the high seas, or when passing through the territory of the other without having there any regular domicile or permanent residence, shall be handed over without any formalities to the nearest consular representative of the country of the deceased for further steps to be taken regarding the same.

The taxes, imposts, and charges in relation to succession levied by either of the High Contracting Parties on the nationals of the other, shall not be other or higher than those paid by nationals of the country under similar circumstances.

Article XII

The High Contracting Parties agree that the customs tariff and all matters related thereto shall be regulated exclusively by their respective national laws.

It is further agreed that with respect to customs and all matters related thereto either of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

The nationals of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay within the territory of the other Party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon their importations and exportations other or higher than those paid by nationals of the country or by nationals of any other country.

Article XIII

The Governments of the High Contracting Parties shall not establish, with respect to the goods which are their respective produce or manufacture imported into or exported from the territory of each other, any prohibitions

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or restrictions inapplicable to the same goods imported from or exported to any third country.

Provided, however, that with respect to matters related to national defence, national food supply, public safety, culture, archaeology, government monopolies, the health of human beings, domestic animals or plants, the protection of national economy, and the maintenance of public morality, the two Governments may, at any time, respectively establish import and export prohibitions and restrictions.

Article XIV

Articles, the produce or manufacture of the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, passing in transit through the territory of the other, in conformity with the laws of the country, shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties, whether they pass direct, or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused, or reloaded.

Article XV

The inland and coastwise navigation in the territory of either of the High Contracting Parties shall be closed to the nationals of the other and their vessels, without prejudice to the stipulations of international treaties relating to international rivers.

Article XVI

The Chinese Government permits the entry and anchorage of all Czecho-Slovak merchant vessels in the ports along the Chinese coast opened to international commerce, subject to the laws of the Chinese Government as well as to port regulations.

Chinese merchant vessels shall enjoy in the Czecho-Slovak commercial ports the same treatment.

Article XVII

The Government of each of the High Contracting Parties shall accord protection to the trade-marks, designs, and models, belonging to the nationals of the other, provided that they have been registered with the competent authorities of the country in accordance with its laws and regulations. Any imitation or falsification shall be forbidden and punished according to law.

Article XVIII

The High Contracting Parties agree that the stipulations contained in the present Treaty which relate to the rights and obligations of the nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall also apply to juristic persons recognized as such by the laws of the other except where the rights and obligations involved are of such a nature that they are applicable to natural persons only.

Article XIX

The present Treaty shall be in force for a period of three years, beginning from the fifteenth day after the exchange of ratifications. Either of the High Contracting Parties may notify the other, six months before the expiration of the period, of its desire to revise or terminate the Treaty. In case both Parties fail to do so in time, the Treaty shall continue to be in force, provided, however, that any time after the expiration of the three-year period either Party may notify the other of its desire to revise or terminate the Treaty, which shall then become null and void six months after the date of such notification.

Article XX

The present Treaty is drawn up in Chinese, Czecho-Slovak, and English. In case of any difference of interpretation, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

Article XXI

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their legal procedure, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Nanking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Nanking this twelfth day of the second month of the nineteenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the twelfth day of February, nineteen hundred and thirty.

Seal: CHENGTING T. WANG
Seal: JAROSLAV HNIZDO

The Opium and Narcotics Evil in Britain's Far Eastern Colonies

BY DR. CHEN SU-LAN

The following article consists of a summary of two long articles written by Dr. Chen Su-lan, well known Chinese physician at Singapore, which appeared in the Straits Times on Feb. 12 and 21. Both articles appeared at the time the League of Nations Opium Investigation Commission was in the Far East.

Malaya is one of the British possessions whose government, as declared by one of the Colony's governors lately, "must be autocratic." Here public opinion is conspicuous by its absence, being either discouraged or ignored. To those who are accustomed to the British democracy, that a revenue derived from opium the vice of the poor should be complacently collected year after year unchecked and unchallenged, is unthinkable. But they would better understand why this "morally indefensible" traffic has lasted so long, when it is pointed out to them that this country is ruled not by popular represenation but by a nomination system under which a "representative" represents neither the Government nor the governed, in fact, nobody but himself.

The 1908 Commission

In the regime of the late Governor, Sir John Anderson, the 1908 Opium Commission was appointed by the Government at a time when Great Britain and China were to participate in a conference, the International Opium Commission held in Shanghai. An agreement was concluded between the two countries whereby Britain was to reduce her importation of Indian opium into China yearly by 10 per cent. The said Commission was composed of Europeans with the exception of a rich Chinese who was himself an opium addict! Wealth in this Far Eastern El Dorado seems to be the only qualification for any work which may even require intellectual power or moral courage! Of two other members of the Commission one was a professional man whose knowledge of the Chinese was unfortunately confined to the rich class, on whom the evil effect of opium was not so noticeable as on the poor, while the other was a high digitary of a Curch whose very holiness prevented him from getting acquainted with the conditions in which the opium victims lived. One would indeed be most surprised. had the findings of these gentlemen, honest as they were, been other than that in their opinion, "Opium is harmless to the Chinese."

A Growing Revenue

Armed witth this precious report and favored by unexpected circumstances arising out of the Chinese Revolution and the Great War, the collection of opium revenue went on merrily until it swelled up in 1927 to nearly 13 million dollars. This figure was reduced by over a million dollars, no doubt, due to the unprecedented combined tin and rubber slump when numerous addicts, majority of whom now quite destitute, had to resort to swallowing chandu or dross instead of smoking. It is unnecessary to point out that the net profit from opium for 1927 amounts to nearly 40 per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony. The yearly accumulation of this profit has resulted in the large surplus of $67 million in the Government Treasury in 1928 and $72 million in 1929. To this if $21 million of Currency Surplus Fund and $44 million of the Opium Replacement Fund are added, we have the astonishing figure of nearly $138 million, all liquid assets.

Revenue in British Colonies

It must be borne in mind that this Colony is not the only place whose dependence on and control of the use of opium the League of Nations Commission is sent out to investigate. There are other British Far Eastern possessions whose revenue from opium are no less embarrasing from the suppression point of view.

The following figures perhaps account for the reluctant attitude of interested Europeans in general and Government officials in particular towards suppression:

Opium Revenues of British Far Eastern Possessions for 1928:—

Straits Settlements	$12,322,263
Federated Malay States	11,782,128
Kedah	2,052,564
Kelantan	435,848
Trengganu	291,570
Perlis	206,508
Johore	4,224,465
Brunei	79,447
British North Borneo	93,498
Total for British Malaya	$31,488,291
To this, if we add Sarawak,	951,118
Hong Kong	2,582,101
Thus we have a grand total of	$35,021,510

It must be noted that this sum is about $7 million more, at the present rate of exchange,than the $40 million, opium revenue collected by the Nanking Government in the year 1927-28 but since abolished in accordance with the national programme for complete opium suppression.

France, Dutch Indies and Macao

Besides the British possessions, the governments of Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Dutch East Indies, and Macao have all monopoly systems and are more or less dependent on revenue from opium, although perhaps to a less extent than Malaya. In the foreign settlements and concessions in China, such as Shanghai, Macao, and Dairen, the sale of opium is fostered and pushed, notably in Dairen, with the "mailed fist," any interference with which is fraught with serious consequences for China. These places are the "jumping-off grounds" for the opium merchants and smugglers, through which an extensive and immensely profitable trade in opium, morphia and other narcotics penetrates into the remotest parts of China. Some of these merchants have grown so enormously rich that they are among the most respected residents of Shanghai, Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements. It is through the port of Macao that a good deal of the illicit opium mostly Persian, is smuggled into Malaya.

No doubt the opium problem, still regarded by many as insoluble, can be solved. Those who still entertain any doubt as to its possibility would do well to recall the year before the Chinese Revolution, when, in pursuance of the agreement between Britain and China, and in spite of the financial stress in the latter country there was no more an opium den or a poppy seen throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. And China accomplished all this with her hands tied by treaties which gave rise to impossible conditions such as:—

Consular jurisdiction under which smugglers and their goods were and are still immune from arrest.

Presence of foreign post offices through which narcotics gained an easy entry into the country. This condition still exists in Manchuria.

Absence of customs autonomy (foreign goods enjoy preferential treatment).

Long and defenceless coast (at any part of which illicit opium can be landed) coupled with foreign shipping in internal and coastal waters.

The Necessary Sacrifice

The question is whether Malaya has the will to do the possible thing at a sacrifice. This led to the appointment of another opium inquiry body known as the 1923 British Malaya Opium Committee aforesaid. On the instruction of the Secretary for the Colonies, the Committee, sat in Nov., 1923, and presented its report in Feb., 1924. It is noteworthy that the chairman is a well-known Government financial expert who was responsible later for the creation of the Opium Replacement Fund. His appointment was interpreted in some quarters as the outcome of the Govrenent's anxiety in regard to possible loss of revenue rather than an attempt at suppression; for the reason that of the three terms of reference, viz, (1) the closing down of, and the taking over by the Government of, the retail shops, (2) rationing and (3) registration and licensing, the first alone has been carried into effect, while the recommendations anent (2) and (3) are still buried in the shelves of red-tapeism.

Startling Medical Opinions.

Two of these medical witnesses made startling allegations. One asserted opium was a preventive against, and curative for, malaria, while the other claimed that opium lengthened life! Malaya, whose death rate and infantile mortality are perhaps among the highest in the world, should be grateful for these marvellous discoveries when doctors know that even quinine, the specific for malaria, often fails to cure.

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We ask how a European employer of two to three thousand coolies whose relationship with and knowledge of them are necessarily of a perfunctory and superficial nature can tell whether a coolie who drops out of the day's work is ill or dying of opium poisoning or of some other cause. Why should he bother so long as new coolies are always available, and so long as the work is done? If a coolie spends 40 cents on opium out of his daily earning of 80 cents and the other 40 cents on food, and consequently has not a cent left for his starving family, it is not his employer's business to know, so long the coolie works, or even works harder than non-smokers, in order to have the means to buy the necessary dose.

"T. B." Through Opium Pipes

Does the employer know that many of the girls sold to Malaya for the purpose of prostitution are daughters of addicted laborers? Is he aware that tuberculosis, causing one of the highest death rates among laborers in Malaya, is transmitted through the opium pipe? Yet the European employers tell us that opium is harmless, because the coolie lines are peaceful where smoking is in progress.

Just as nearly all European witnesses were against suppression, so were nearly all Chinese witnesses for it. We have an instance of five retail and smoking opium shop proprietors who had invested from $2,600 to $7,500 in the business, some with borrowed money, and who were heavy smokers of a tahil a day (or from $150 to $300 worth of opium a month) and also eaters of dross for more or less twenty years.

British Undertakings

Since the issue of the report a further period of six years has elapsed during which neither the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1912 nor the Geneva Agreement, both of which have been ratified by the British Parliament, have been observed by the Malayan Governments either in letter or in spirit. Chapter 2, article 6 of the Hague Convention stipulates that, "The Contracting Powers shall take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium." Chapter 2 of the Geneva Agreement says that "The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium."

"Strictly Neutral."

We have now, it is hoped, a clear view of the opium condition in Malaya in which the Commissioners found themselves upon their arrival at the Malayan shores on Oct. 22, 1929. The hearing of the Chinese witnesses occupied as much time as that allotted to the Europeans, Chinese defenders of opium habit, such as one or two who gave evidence before the 1923 Committee, did not make their appearance. Facility was given to the Chinese witnesses to say what they wished without the hostile cross-examination which characterized some of the sittings of the 1923 Committee. Great credit is due to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, acting as host for the Government to the Commission, for the fair and efficient manner in which facilities were accorded to the commission to see and hear what was to be seen and heard in the space of a week. The inquiry should prove the success which it deserves to be. The success is in no small measure due to the experience, broadmindedness, sympathy and, above all, the personality of the distinguished visitors.

Flooding China With Drugs

By the time the Commission reaches North China, they will see that unlike Malaya, which is singularly free from the scourge of other narcotics, North China is being flooded with morphia, cocaine, and heroin, and that, with factories established in Dairen, near Port Arthur and in Manchuria, for the exclusive manufacture of narcotics, narcotics are rapidly replacing opium where it is suppressed. It is probable that, if statistics are available, in that region, the amazing figure of the number of drug addicts in Egypt (one to every 27 of the inhabitants) may be equalled if not exceeded.

Bruce Lockhart Apologizes for Libel on W. R. B. McBain

W. Bruce Lockhart, editor and publisher of the *Showdown*, published in that paper April 5 an apology to W. R. B. McBain for a libel printed several months previously. As a result an action brought by Mr. McBain against Mr. Lockhart in the British Supreme Court has been withdrawn.

The Student Revolt in Korea

BY GERTRUDE BINDER

(*China Tomorrow, March 5*)

THE recent revolts in Korea against Japanese authority which have resulted in the death of 78 and the imprisonment of thousands of students are shown in reports issued by the Korean Committee in Shanghai to have been the outcome of gross discrimination against Korean students in the schools of the country and or other grave educational abuses. The outbreaks began, according to police reports from Tokyo, on November 3, the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor Meiji of Japan, celebrated by the Japanese as a national holiday, with a clash in a railway station in a south Korean town between Korean and Japanese students. The demonstration spread until shopkeepers and workmen were included, and 300 sympathetic students and workers in Japan itself were also arrested. According to Chinese and Korean information, as many as 17,000 students and workers have been imprisoned in Korea and each day additional arrests are being made. The Korean Committee in Shanghai ascribes the revolt to the following causes, many of which are plainly of an economic nature:

No worker or peasant may enter a public school in Korea: poor children and those who cannot read Japanese are excluded from primary schools: no one known to hold revolutionary opinions or whose parents do not own property valued at at least $20,000 may enter the middle schools; only descendents of the nobility, or those who have not participated in the Korean independence movement are admitted to the universities and colleges. School statistics of 1929 show that the total number of government and private schools in the country is 2,993. The number of Korean students is 456,902, or only 2% of the entire population. The number of Japanese students is 43,881, or more than 10% of the Japanese immigrants in the country, and the proportion of Japanese is increasing each year. The higher the stage of education, the fewer the Koreans to whom it is available, and the more the Japanese. In the colleges there are only 257 Koreans and 520 Japanese. Altogether, there are fewer schools than there are police stations, and the primary schools will not accommodate one-tenth of the children of school age.

Koreans Are Restricted

No Korean publishing company is permitted to issue textbooks, all of which must be in the Japanese language. A semi-official Japanese company in Seoul, called the Korean Publishing Co., produces books for 400,000 students. An investigation made by the School Council of Seoul in April, 1929, showed that the price of textbooks is 10% higher than that of common books and that the Korean Publishing Co. clears a net profit of $200,000 each year.

Tuition in all of the schools is declared to be prohibitive. Students are required to pay fees monthly, and when they are not prompt in doing so, school authorities have the right to expel them, and to call upon the police to invade the homes of the parents, and sell at auction any furniture which they think will cover the cost of fees.

No Korean history may be read in the schools, only the Japanese language may be used and no cultural meeting of any sort may be held without the permission of the police. Students guilty of voicing their resentment against these conditions in either word or writing are punished by expulsion from school, and frequently by arrest and imprisonment. On November 10th, 1928, it was reported that 2,048 students from 57 different schools had been expelled because of their "undesirable" opinions. A year later this number had been doubled and the resentment of the students took shape in the revolt of November.—December, 1929.

Japanese Arrogance

The troubles began when Japanese and Korean students became involved in a fight in a railway station in Seoul as a result of insulting and arrogant remarks directed by the Japanese at the Koreans. The police were called; the Japanese students were protected and escorted home; the Koreans were mercilessly beaten and many of them arrested. Some 200 school-mates of those arrested immediately paraded the streets in protest, demanding the release of their comrades. Practically every middle and higher school in Seoul became involved, the students striking, delivering speeches and demonstrating on the school campuses. Sixty Japanese policemen bore down upon the First Higher School, arresting 20 students; 200 other policemen descended upon the Keishin and Fuse Schools, and simultaneous descents were made upon all other Korean schools, both boys and girls being ruthlessly attacked and hundreds of them arrested. "Mansei", the Korean word for independence, which cost the life of thousands of patriots in the national revolution of March 1919, was adopted as the slogan of the demonstrators. In December all Korean schools in Seoul were closed by the police, and have not yet been reopened. Merchants who sympathized with the students were compelled by the police to open their shops. Of the students now in prison, fifteen were said by the police reports to have been engaged in a "deep plot," a charge which prepares Koreans in the hands of the Japanese for the death penalty. But Korean reports give executions already carried out as 87.

What the Koreans Demand

The demands formulated by the student demonstrators are these: abolition of the practice of disqualifying Korean teachers and presidents of schools; enrichment of the courses of study to include sociology, economics and Korean history; substitution of Korean text-books for Japanese; permission for Korean students to read Korean history in the Korean language; student government; the right of Korean students to participate in political activities without danger of arrest.

A private letter from a Korean editor in Seoul states that besides the students recently arrested, there were hundreds of other political prisoners arrested in February, 1929, who have not yet been tried. Months and even a year may pass before they are given a trial. Among the political prisoners in Seoul is Prof. W. H. Lyuh, a naturalized Chinese citizen who was formerly a professor in Futan University in Shanghai. Prof. Lyuh was arrested by the British police in the International Settlement of Shanghai on July 10, 1929, and, despite International Law that ensures refuge to political prisoners, was turned over to the Japanese Consulate in Shanghai, after which he was shipped to Korea where he is held for high treason because of his participation in the Korean independence movement. The Nanking government issued a feeble protest against this capture of a Chinese citizen of many years standing, but the Japanese did not deign even to reply. Prof. Lyuh is a member of the advisory board of the League Against Imperialism whose headquarters are in Berlin. The Shanghai branch of this organization and Chinese students in Shanghai have held several protest demonstrations against the suppression of the Korean students and nationalists. In one of these demonstrations in the first part of February ten students were arrested and imprisoned.

Admiral Baron Saito, the so-called "liberal" governor-general of Korea under whom the present truobles have occurred, arrived in Japan from Korea on December 24 and made quite clear in newspaper interviews the meaning of "liberalism" to the Japanese in their dealings with Korea. "The only hope for Korea," the Admiral is reported to have said, "lies in the active and whole-hearted cooperation of Koreans with the Japanese officials and the sinking of Korea's individuality in that of Japan—the latter being one of the planks of Japanese administration in Korea ever since the annexation."

Situation Vacant: the U. S. Ambassadorship to Japan

Owing to the death of Albert Washburn, who had been appointed Ambassador to Japan, President Hoover according to a recent *United Press* telegram from Washington, D. C. is understood to be once more making efforts to find a suitable man for this important Far Eastern post. William Castle Jr., assistant Secretary of State, acting as temporary Ambassador to Japan for the duration of the London Five-Power Naval Limitation Conference, has signified that he does not desire to accept the post on a permanent basis.

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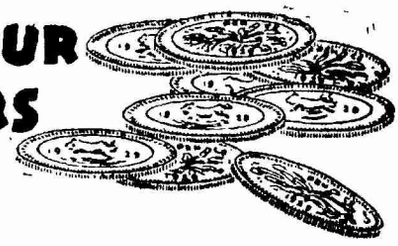

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Nanking to Adopt Movie Censorship Legislation

It was announced on April 10 that the Central Political Council has recommended to the Legislative Yuan the early adoption of legislation providing for censorship of moving picture films. The proposed legislation will include the following provisions: (1) All films must be inspected by the Special Municipal Governments under the supervision of the District Party Headquarters; (1) All films passed by the Censorship Committee shall be exempt from further examintion; (3) The examination shall be simple and expeditious; (4) All native-made films shall be exempt from censorship fees.

Increased Indian Cotton Duties Lower Wages in Japan

The Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Company, the largest cotton spinning mill in Japan, announced the reduction of wages of some 35,000 employees by 30 per cent effective April 4. The nominal reason of the decision is the abolition of special war time allowances, which the company authorities declare, are no longer necessary. In reality it is the loss of business that is being caused by the recent increase of cotton duties in India that is responsible for the action. Other Japanese cotton spinning concerns are taking similar action and as the Japanese own many cotton mills in China it is probable that the mills here will also be affected.

The employees of the Kanegafuchi firm, particularly in the Yodogawa branch mill in Osaka, have handed in a note to the firm asking for withdrawal of the wage-cut announcement and a guarantee as regards the future. They are being assisted in the matter by Labor Union leaders.

One of the results of recent developments in India is that the Lancashire cotton industry is disturbed. The ban by Bombay piece-goods merchants on the sales of Lancashire cloth for three months has now, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from London, been followed by a similar boycott by the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association on all foreign piece-goods for an indefinite period.

The National City Bank of New York was given judgment for Yen 40,000 in the U. S. Court for China during the week against the American Milling and Industrial Corporation of Harbin.

Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Elect Delegates

Fifty four prominent Chinese residents of the International Settlement were elected on April 9 by the commercial bodies and the regional associations to serve as delegates to the General Assembly of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association. A total of 80 ballots was received from the commercial bodies, while 33 were received from the regional associations.

New Rolling Stock for Various Chinese Railways

The Ministry of Railways announced on April 10 that a large consignment of new railway coaches recently purchased with the proceeds of the Belgian share of the Boxer Indemnity, would shortly arrive in Shanghai. The coaches will be distributed as follows: Canton-Hankow railway 100 cars, Tientsin-Pukow, 70 cars, Kiachow-Tsinan line, 50 cars, Peiping-Hankow line, 60 cars and Nanchang-Kiukiang line, 26 cars.

Kao Ying Opium Appeal Drags On

The re-hearing of the charges against Kao Ying, the Chinese Consular official, who with his wife were arrested in San Francisco about a year ago in connection with the smuggling of opium, was begun in the Soochow High Court beginning of this month. Among the points raised by Kao Ying against the sentence imposed by the Nanking district court are: The labels on the baggage which contained the opium were issued by the consulate not by the Diplomatic Department, moreover his own baggage had no labels on; he went to the wharf for no other reason than to welcome his wife; his telegram to Dr. Wu was to inform him that his wife had been deceived.

The Court adjourned the case pending further investigation and information from the Diplomatic department.

Mei Lan-fang in New York

BY J. D. MONRO

"Now here", say the theatrical announcements, "on top of the Chinese, comes the Japanese drama to our metropolis!" Too bad! Too bad! And with such a dominant look to him, Mr. Tsutsui, in the *New York Times'* picture. Mei Lan-fang was never so dominant, I am sure, but he has swept his fortnight's presentation of the Chinese drama at the 49th Street Theatre into who knows how long a further presentation at the National Theatre, West 41st Street. And people seem to be finding it not impossible to appreciate him to an extent unforeseen by the dramatically hidebound eyes of Mr. J. Brooks Atkinson (N. Y. *Times*).

This little rarely-spasmodic piner-for-China went to see "the idol of 500 million people" (under the auspices of the China Institute in America) perform, here in that New York which crystallizes all the antitheses of Chinese civilization. Would the great actor seem ill at ease—no, impossible! say, rather, out of place? Would previous passing acquaintance with Chinese life hinder objective judgment in this observer? Would he be prejudiced against his former admiration by criticisms which, while lauding the "exquisite loveliness in pantomime and costume", the "freedom in terms of the imagination", of this exotic art, yet never seemed to penetrate the animating spirit of it, and contented themselves more or less with the satisfyingly accepted idea that the classical Chinese drama, "as innocent of realism as a Gobelin tapestry, concentrates upon giving unalloyed delight"?

So he took with him one strange to even the elements of the Oriental mystery, and together they passed an evening that will always be memorable.

Inane Criticism

What neither of them can understand now—being neither the one nor the other versed in the subtleties of dramatic criticism—is, why all the professional philosophers and critics (the Oritentals themselves included) will insist upon this system of classifying and defining the various forms of dramatic art only in terms of form, rather than in terms of human meaning. "The art of Mei Lan-fang", says one, is neither realistic nor symbolistic, but is "stylistically patternistic". Meaningless jargon, to anyone who has once been moved and swayed by that art! Again, "while their are tragic and comic elements in the Chinese drama there is no definite falling into these two divisions." Here we are nearer the mark of true criticism leading to appreciation—appreciation, at least, that may be open to the amateur. But it would be better, in approaching an art so strange and "exotic", to record how, if at all, the dramatic form, itself only a vehicle, has conveyed its human meaning.

And what amazes about the performance of Mei Lan-fang under these far skies is the poignantly moving human quality of his acting. To the Chinese who can appreciate the perfection of the "vehicle", the study of that vehicle-form itself must indeed be exquisite, unalloyed delight. But when one who cannot in its barest elements begin to appreciate that form, is moved alternately to laughter and tears by the interplay of human affections revealed in such a play as "The Suspected Slipper", then he cannot persuade himself that, to the Chinese, the perfection of the form is not outmatched by the exquisite human appeal.

In the Hands of a Master

Harder to sense the emotion in, appealing more by its visibly dramatic qualities, such a play as "The Killing of the Bandit General" relies for its success before an alien audience more on the gorgeously careful arrangement of setting, the symmetry of human postures, the offsetting of comic coarseness staggering to its doom against pent-up revenge moving undismayed to its consummation, and then, at last, the unutterable scene of self-immolation. These are things which in their universality of appeal not the most incomprehensible of art-forms could disguise; and, in the hands of a master such as Mei Lan-fang, who but a professional art critic could regard them stiffly at a distance?

Of course, there is the question of the, to Western ears, "weird" musical accompaniment. But, here again, it must require a professional musical critic, or, at least, a professional dramatic critic who feels he must not fail to say something about the musical accompaniment, to reach the nadir of inappreciation: "to the weird, and, to our Occidental ears, bruising tintinnabulation of a Chinese orchestra the performer enters, intones a preliminary recitative, and performs various ceremonial manoeuvres before proceeding to the dialogue of the playlet. In the case of Mr. Mei the speaking is in a convulsive falsetto, thrust against the teeth, and hardly more pleasant to the ears than the orchestra" (Mr. J. Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. *Times*, Feb. 17th). By contrast with the inanity of that outpouring from the professional, it seemed to us amateurs that, when once the first impression of Mr. Mei's being a madman had been banished from the mind by a slight effort of will-power, the performance was seen to be an almost unparalleled example of harmonization of actor's voice with descriptive accompaniment.

One jarring note alone struck the senses of these two listeners: their pleasure, to which Miss Soo Young with her lucid and naive introductions had so immensely contributed, was for one moment marred when, in her introduction to the "Killing of the Bandit General", her naivete descended to a knowing reference to the conjugal bed of the general-to-be-murdered. Surely a delightful touch — in some other play.

New York, March 4, 1930.

Naval College to be Established at Sianshan Harbor

The *Kuo Wen* news agency reports that when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek made his recent trip to Ningpo he and Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Vice Minister of the Navy, paid a visit to the Sianshan Harbor off the Chekiang coast, with the object of establishing a naval college there, subsequently making the harbor an important naval base. It is estimated that to carry out the Generalissimo's plan an amount of at least $1,000,000 will be required for the initial expenses. The same report says that Generalissimo Chiang has promised on his return to the Capital to instruct the Ministry of Finance to allot the required amount of $1,000,000. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Navy will be requested to make the necessary arrangements.

Ministerial Order to Enforce Budget System

A *Kuo Min News Agency* telegram from Nanking, April 8, stated that, in order to prepare for the complete enforcement of the Budgetary System throughout the country, the Ministry of Finance in a circular ministerial order issued to all financial organs has given instructions that henceforth appropriations for the various organs shall be remitted only in strict conformity with the regulations. It is stipulated that no Government organ may draw an appropriation before the compilation and examination of the estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year. When extra funds are needed to meet emergency or other urgent needs and compliance with the prescribed procedure is impossible, the Government organ concerned will be allowed to advance the funds so required provided that a telegraphic report is made immediately to the Ministry and the prescribed procedure carried out afterwards.

New Officers and Trustees for International Institute

The officers and trustees elected January 15 at the annual meeting of members of the International Institute of China, Inc., which owns property in the French concession at 318 Avenue Joffre, include Dr. Oliver Hart Bronson, President; Hah Shao-fu, Hon. President; Dr. Miles M. Dawson, Vice President; John Gilbert Reid, secretary and treasurer; and Dr. R. A. Parker, supervisor. The new President, Dr. Bronson, is associate minister of the First Presbyterian Church at Santa Barbara, California. He was a sometime faculty member of Yale-in-China, Changsha, and Yenching University, Peking, and is greatly interested in the past work of the Institute under Dr. Reid's direction.

The new Hon. President, Mr. Hah, has served for many years as a trustee of the Institute and is a trustee also of the International Institute School for Poor Chinese Children, in this city. Mr. Hah is a curio dealer and a Mohammedan. The new Vice President, Dr. Dawson, is a retired lawyer in New York. J. G. Reid, son of Dr. Reid, resides in Berkeley, California.

The new Board of Trustees is composed of the following members: Dr. R. A. Parker, Chairman, Shanghai; Dr. Oliver Hart Bronson, Santa Barbara, California; Chiang Hsing-chieh, Shanghai; Dr. Miles M. Dawson, New York and Winter Park, Florida; Hah Shao-fu, Shanghai; Dr. Frank E. Hinckley, Berkeley, California; M. Hoerter, Shanghai and Hamburg, Germany; John Gilbert Reid, Berkeley, California; and Wong I-ding, Shanghai.

Cleveland Firms to Develop Soviet Iron Resources

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, stated that Ogleday, Norton & Co. of that city have contracted to direct vast iron ore projects for the Soviet Government. Two other Cleveland firms have made contracts with the Soviet Government. Arthur MacKee & Co. will direct the construction and operation of large blast furnaces, and the Austin Co. is to supervise the manufacture of iron products.

Dr. Wu Suggests Use of Customs Revenue to Improve Consulates

The *Central News Agency* states that Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister to the United States, recently submitted a proposal to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at Nanking suggesting that $5,000,000 be appropriated annually from the Customs revenue for the maintenance of the Chinese legations and consulates abroad. Dr. Wu's suggestions are being considered at present by the Nanking authorities.

Shanghai Customs Destroys Seized Opium

The Shanghai Maritime Customs April 4 destroyed opium to an approximate value of $125,000. More than three thousand ounces of Yunnan and Szechwan opium, 145 ounces of synthetic opium, a quantity of morphia and opium pills, opium-smoking paraphernalia, and indecent pictures were included in the bonfire. The opium was destroyed in the presence of representatives of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters, representatives of the Shanghai-Special District Court, and representatives of the Anti-Opium Association. Most of the opium was seized on Yangtsze river steamers.

Government Bureaus to Prospect Manchurian Gold Mines

A recent *Kuo Min* news agency telegram from Nanking stated that three gold mining bureaus will shortly be opened in the North-Eastern provinces for the purpose of prospecting the gold mine deposits in that region. A detailed program, formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, has been approved by the State Council. The Heiho Gold Mining Bureau will be established in Aigun, northern Heilungkiang. A similar bureau will be opened at Siwei also in Heilungkiang, while the third bureau will be opened at Ilan, northern Kirin.

The initial expenses for the opening and development of various gold mines in China, in accordance with the program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, are estimated at $1,500,000.

Congress Providing Funds for U. S. Aviation Trade Commissioners

According to a report from Washington April 3, a bill has been introduced in Congress carrying an appropriation for the appointment of an additional U. S. Trade Commissioner to be stationed in the Far East for the purpose of making an investigation of the airplane and automotive industry. The bill has the support of American aircraft manufacturers who are recommending the appointment of a commissioner especially versed in the aviation industry. U. S. aviation interests are enthusiastic regarding prospects for development in the Far East. Two of the largest American aircraft manufacturing concerns are located on the Pacific Coast, hence enjoy an advantage from the standpoint of freight rates in competing for Oriental business.

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The news of the week is summarized in every issue of "The Truth" for the benefit those who connot follow the news day by day.

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THE CHINA TRUTH,
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Bureau of Land, City Government of Greater Shanghai,

Notification No. 96

NOTICE is hereby given that, since the amalgamation of the Joint Measurement Office to this Bureau, from the 19th year of the Republic of China, foreigners renting land from Chinese proprietors shall use the Deed of Perpetual Rent issued by this Bureau upon application. The said Deed should be sent in through the concerned Consulate for transferring to Title Deed within two months from the date drawn up. Exceeding the two months period, the Deed of Perpetual Rent will be considered null and void.

Those old Deeds of Perpetual Rent drawn up before the 19th year of the Republic of China having not yet transferred to Title Deeds should be sent in for so doing within four months, from April 1st to the 31st of July of this year. After the expiration of this period, the aforesaid Deeds will be considered null and void unless the reasons for delay are explained and certified by letters from the Consulates concerned.

The above provisions, having been duly communicated to the various Consulates at Shanghai, are promulgated to call the attention of all foreign land renters.

TCHOU YEN

Commissioner of the Bureau of Land, Shanghai.
April 1st, the 19th year of the Republic of China.

Men and Events

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy, well-known Y. M. C. A. lecturer, departed this week on at trip to Peiping.

Y. D, Shen, Chief English Secretary of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden, is in Shanghai on business.

I. Shainin and Company of Shanghai will shortly open an office in New York which will be in charge of B. Shainin.

Dr. George Sellett, United States District Attorney for China, left Shanghai for Foochow on April 8 to be gone about eight days.

T. R. Scanlon, General Manager for the Orient for the Sun Maid Raisin Growers Association of California, has returned from a business trip to Japan.

The new Finnish Charge d'Affaires, K. G. Wakamahi, has arrived in Shanghai, and will shortly present his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking.

Mr. and Mr. Howard E. Page arrived back in Shanghai last week after a holiday in the United States. Mr. Page is managing-director of the China General Edison Company.

C. Holden, representative of the chemical division of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in the Far East, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to Japan.

In a biographical sketch of Dr. J. Heng Liu appearing on page 224 of the April 5 issue of the *Review* we omitted the fact that Dr. Liu is now Minister of Health of the National Government.

John V. Murphy who has been connected with the Chinese Maritime Customs at Pishihchai, Yunnan province, has been transferred to Yunnanfu where he will be stationed in future.

Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Line, is reported to be improving after suffering a severe attack of acute bronchitis. Capt. Dollar is recuperating at San Rafael, California.

Julius Kleffel, manager of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, has returned to Shanghai together with Mrs. Kleffel after a two month's trip to Manila, Java, Singapore and Saigon.

Frank Williams, American Trade Commissioner, was the speaker at the tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club on Thursday of this week at the Cathay Hotel. His subject was "International Cartels."

Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, who is at present on a world tour as a special deputy of the National Government to investigate naval affairs in foreign countries, is scheduled to leave Italy this week on his return to China.

The American Masonic Temple Association entertainment committee announces that another entertainment and dance will be held at the American Masonic Temple, 178 Route Dufour on Saturday evening, May 3.

According to a recent *United Press* dispatch from San Francisco, Mahlon Perkins, counsellor of the American Legation at Peiping, receives a legacy of Gold $41,000 through the will of his late father, Lewis Perkins.

The statement that Persia exported approximately 411 tons of opium valued at Tls.14,000,000 during 1929, the greater portion of which was brought to Shanghai, was made this week by the National Anti-Opium Association.

The formal opening of the newly constructed Yokohama branch of the National City Bank of New York took place April 10. The building cost G. $125.000. It is a type similar to the branches of the bank in Tientsin, Mukden and Osaka.

T. F. Chu will address the members of the Royal Asiatic Society at the lecture hall, 5 Museum Road. on April 24 on the subject, "A New Cataloging System for Old Chinese Characters." Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott will be chairman.

K. P. Chang, who has been manager of the Ming Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank at Tsingato, has been transferred to Shanghai where he will be manger of the bank here. The Shanghai office of the Ming Hwa Bank is located at 112 Peking Road.

The second World Power Conference will take place in Berlin June 25 next. President Hindenburg is the honorary patron. The Germans are laying great stress on the fact that this is the first time in many years that the German capital will be the scene of such a conference.

A report in the *Harbin Herald* on April 1 stated that Leonard Lilliestrom, American Vice-Consul and R. Ott, representative of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., had departed for the city of Hailar to investigate a report that oil had been discovered in the Barga District of Heilungkiang province.

The death occurred in Shanghai on the morning of April 5 at the General Hospital of Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll, prominent Shanghai physician. An inquest resulted in a finding that "death was caused by misadventure through narcotic posioning self-administered during a severe attack of angina pectoris."

Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager for the United Press Association, with headquarters in Tokyo, is expected in Shanghai the latter part of the present month. Mr. Vaughn will be accompanied by Mrs. Vaughn and they are planning to also visit in Peiping and Manchuria before returning to Tokyo.

C. Kuangson Young, former assistant director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, departed last week on a trip to the United States and Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Young and they will make their headquarters at the Chinese Legation in London.

Aimee Semple McPherson, Los Angeles woman evangelist, sailed from New York end of last month with 110 followers for Palestine, from where she has announced she will continue round the world Her program includes a stay of several months in China with a view to observing mission work here.

Miss Mary Shapiro of New York and Miss Elizabeth Ahrends of Kansas City, arrived in Shanghai last week, expecting to engage in newspaper work here. Both are graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and prior to coming to China have been engaged in newspaper work in Japan.

Henry K. Murphy, adviser in architecture and city-planning to the National Government, returned on April 4 from a trip to Canton where he inspected some new buildings which are being constructed under his direction at Lingnan University. Mr. Murphy also inspected the Sun Yat-sen model district while at Canton.

According to a report in the Chinese newspapers this week the authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, recently have completed more than 40 miles of new roads while work is proceeding on 10 additional miles, all being in the vicinity of the foreign settlements. The new roads are approximately 18 feet in width.

Calvin Titus, a soldier in the U. S. Army, who has been credited with being the first foreign soldier to scale the Peking city wall at the time of the Boxer Rebellion, is shortly to be retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After his service in China, Titus returned to the United States and attended the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He is now stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

A recent *Reuter* dispatch from London stated that plans are on foot to form an Empire Canning Council to stimulate the erection of local canning factories, particularly in India and the Crown Colonies. The object of the Council is stated to be to assist the canning industry by advice and technical help. The Council is to consist of the unofficial representatives of India and all the British Crown Colonies.

C. F. Leo, recently appointed Chinese Consul-General to India, sailed on April 9 for Calcutta where he will make his headquarters. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leo. Mr. Leo is the first Chinese consular official to be appointed to India. He is a native of Hanchuan, Hupeh province and received his education at Boone University, Wuchang. After graduation Mr. Leo was employed for a considerable time in the office the American Commercial Attache in Peiping and also at the American Consulate in Hankow.

According to a report appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on April 10, Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, largest Chinese cigarette manufacturing concern, is planning shortly to reopen its factories in Shanghai. The factories were closed several weeks ago, resulting in a demand on the part of the workers for a gratuity amounting to six months' pay. The demand was granted by the Company, but it is reported that those to be employed in the future will be forced to accept a reduction in pay.

There will be a special musical service and sermon at Community Church, Shanghai, on Sunday, April 13, the occasion being the annual observance of Palm Senday. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Emory W. Luccock, pastor. There also has been announced a series of special services during Holy Week to be held at the church on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The speakers will be Chaplain Truitt of the U. S. Marines, Dr. F. L. Pawks Pott, Dr. R. E. Chambers, Prof. J. H. Wiley of Shanghai College, and Dr. J. W. Crowfoot.

Central Bank of China to Sell Customs Gold "Units"

A Customs notification was issued during the week that beginning April 16, import duties fixed in terms of Customs gold units payable in Shanghai may be paid in cashier's orders of, or approved checks drawn on, the Central Bank of China, in terms of Customs gold units. The Central Bank of China announces that it is prepared to sell its cashier's orders in terms of Customs gold units, to arrange for the opening of current accounts in terms of Customs gold units, and to arrange for the sale of Customs gold units for forward delivery. The Central Bank is also prepared to eliminate the tael in duty transactions, and will sell Customs gold units against T. T. at the rate of 19.80 London and 40.125 cents, U. C. currency. This however, will be operative only in the case of the larger amounts required and where accounts in London and New York are of the type known to bankers as "approved."

Soviet C. E. R. Magazine Links America With Hulutao Project

The last issue of the *Manchurian Monitor*, published by the Soviet management of the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, contains an article dealing with the "Restoration of the Port of Hulutao," wherein the United States is charged with having some connection with the Chinese attempt to develop the port which is located at the head of the Gulf of Liaotung. The article dealing with the subject in the *Monitor* is in Russian but a brief summary in English at the end of the article declared, "there is full reason to expect that the contract entered into for the reconstruction of the port of Hulutao stands in direct relation to the recently growing *aggressive policy* of the United States in Manchuria and opens a new chapter in the acuteness of Japanese-American contradictions in the Far East."

The article, of course, is inaccurate, for while an American contracting firm was once interested in the Hulutao port development project, the present contract for developing the new Chinese port has been signed with a Dutch firm, the Netherlands Syndicate for China, and the agreement for the work has been registered at the Netherlands Consulate in Tientsin.

National Athletic Meeting Held at Hangchow

Thousands of interested spectators attended the ten-days National Athletic Meeting, which took place at Hangchow from April 1 to 10. Hangchow is one of China's most picturesque neighborhoods and the exhibition was a splendid example of the strides which China's youth is making in athletics. The opening address was made by President Chiang Kai-shek. The contestants had been training assiduously for upwards of half a year. The Meeting was sponsored by the National Government, the Central Political Council having authorized an expenditure of $100,000 to assist the event.

The officers of the Meeting were as follows: President Chiang Kai-shek, honorary chairman; Tai Chi-tao, (president of Examination Yuan), chairman; Chang Ching-kiang (chairman of the Chinkiang provincial government) and Gen. Ho Ying-ching (head of the military training board) vice chairmen; and Chu Chia-hua (head of the Chekiang Civil Affairs Board), director of the preparatory meeting.

Thirty-six units, representing the different provinces of China including Liaoning, Suiyuan, and also Osaka, consisting of 1,500 boys and girls competed for the championships, and what is more, for the privilege of representing China in the coming Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held at Tokio next month.

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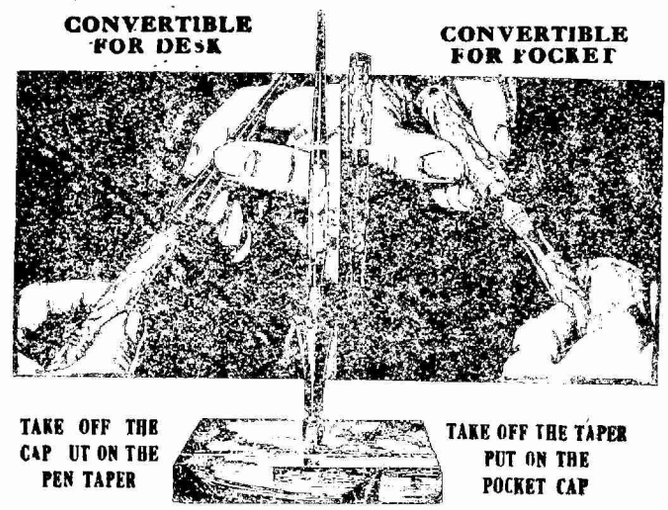

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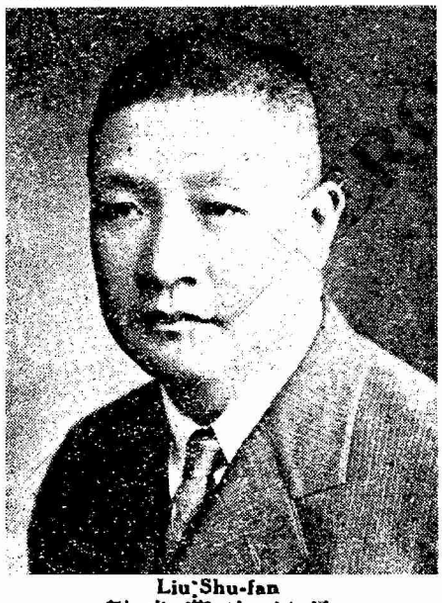
Who's Who in China

T. B. Chang, newspaper manager; born at Tai Chong Hsien, Kiangsu in January, 1885; received his early training at Chants Academy, Shanghai and later attended St. John's University, entering the class of 1913; after leaving St. John's in 1911 he joined the staff of the *Shun Pao*, a Shanghai daily newspaper, and through successive advances became manager; besides holding this position he is president of the *China Times*, another Shanghai daily, a director of the *Yung Pao*, a daily at Tientsin, a director of the *Shun Pao*, a director of the *Shun Pao Telegraphic News Service* and a director of the United Advertising Advisers, Inc.; married and has a son and three daughters; address: 201 Route Dupleix, Shanghai.

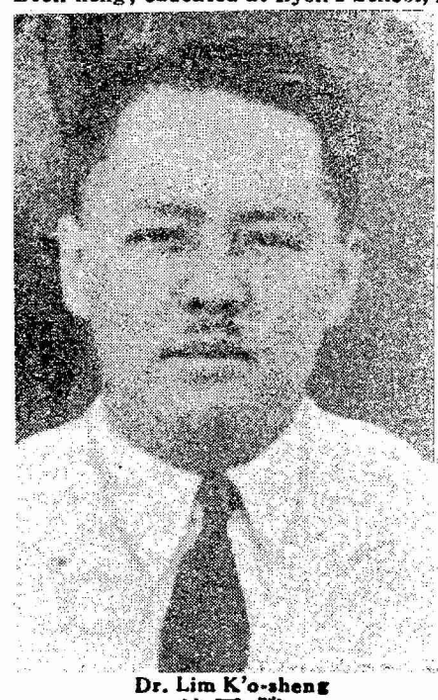
T. B. Chang
張竹坪

Liu Shu-fan, Director-General of Posts; born at Foochow, Fukien in 1880; following his graduation from Foochow College he joined the postal service and after many advances was appointed deputy postal commissioner for Kweichow, Shensi and Anhwei Provinces, which position he held from 1915-27; in October, 1927 he was appointed by the National Government as chief of the postal department of the Ministry of Communications and acted concurrently as Director-General of Posts; in March 1929 he was appointed as China's plenipotentiary delegate to the Universal Postal Congress in London; following the Congress he was sent on an extensive tour of England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France, Canada, United States and Japan to study postal affairs; on his return to China he made a report in which he recommended many schemes for improving the postal service, among which was a proposal to divide the Postal Administration into two branches: one for controlling mail services and the other for controlling money orders, savings banks, etc.; this scheme was approved by the Government and he was appointed, in addition to his other duties, Director-General of Postal Remittances and Savings Banks in January, 1930; address: Postal Department, Ministry of Communications, Nanking.



Liu Shu-fan
劉書藩字劍侯

Dr. Lim K'o-sheng, (Robert Kho-seng Lim), university professor; born at Amoy, Fukien in 1897; son of Lim Boon-keng; educated at Lyon's School, Harrow and George Watson's College, Edinburgh; received the degrees of M. B. and Ch. B. in 1919; Ph. D degree in 1920; D. Sc. degree in 1924; Goodsir Memorial Fellow (University of Edinburgh) in 1920; Research Fellow at the University of Chicago in 1924; F. R. S. E., F. R. M. S., etc., 1914-16; cadet surgeon I. V. A. C.; Lieutenant in the R. A. M. C. (T. F.) in 1920; lecturer in physiology at the University of Edinburgh 1919-23; professor and head of the department of physiology at Peiping Union Medical College from 1924 to the present; editor of the *Chinese Journal of Physiology* in Peiping since 1926; member of the National Board of Health since 1923; address: Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping.



Dr. Lim K'o-sheng
林可勝
(Robert Kho-seng Lim)

Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Director International Famine Relief Commission; born at Hankow in 1883 although his ancestral province is Anhwei; was graduated from St. John's University, Shanghai after which he went to the United States and entered Yale University where he received his A. B. degree in 1909; entered the University of Wisconsin in 1909 and was graduated with a M. A. degree in 1910; received the Chinshih degree in the Imperial examinations of 1911; honorary D. Litt. from St. John's and Yenching Universities; since 1911 he has at various times held the following positions: president of Tsing Hua College, Peiping; Senator; manager of the Chung Foo Union Bank, Peiping; secretary-general of the Commission for the Readjustment of Finance; technical expert at the Customs Conferences in 1924 and 1928; trustee and director of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture; he is at present director of the International Famine Relief Commission in Peiping and holds the executive responsibility for promoting interest in relief work among Chinese business men at home and abroad; address: International Famine Relief Commission, Peiping.

Dr. Y. T. Tsur
周詒春字寄梅
(Chou Yi-ch'un

New Shipbuilding Yard in Harbin

BY E. M. BARUNG

It usually takes a government a considerable length of time to make up its mind to open any enterprise, whereas non-government concerns frequently realize their plans in a quicker and more business-like manner. They build—and sometimes in a marvelously short period of time railroads, works, factories etc., on partially reclaimed lands, thus enlivening heretofore desolate areas, and giving employment to thousands of workers. Such a concern is the world-wide known Czecho-Slovakian firm of Skoda which among its other enterprises in North Manchuria is now erecting a shipbuilding yard on the banks of the Sungari river near Chinhay, one of the suburbs of Harbin. The site was formerly a swamp and considered by the residents of Harbin as entirely unfit for industrial, agricultural or any other purposes. The lot of land bought by the firm from the Land Department for the purpose, measures about 11 acres. The place being swampy, required draining and covering with a thick layer of dry earth. The building site was covered by a floor supported by 450 piles driven in the ground; and the other portion of the land is now being improved. Three thousand carloads of dry earth will be required.

A number of houses and barracks to be used as lodgings for the workers at the yard, a building for the mechanical workshops, an office building, and a mechanical crane of five-ton lifting power for charging and discharging ships, stocks and ship-launching station, etc. have already been built. A special branch linking the shipbuilding yard to the trunkline of the C. E. R. was also constructed by the firm.

A number of hulls of different sizes are to be seen in the yard, while a ship that is being built for the Chinese firm of Low-Sui-Pantsi will be ready in about two weeks, and launched as soon as the Sungari river is clear of ice, following which three other ships and four barges now under construction will be launched, at an interval of three weeks, one after another. A ship built at the yard will carry 15,000 poods of cargo in its hold, and tow at the same time four barges, each laden with a cargo weighing 50,000 poods. According to Mr. Danel, chief engineer of the yard, the curve of the outline of the vessels built by the firm is such as to offer a minimum of water resistance when the vessel is in motion. The building and full equipment of the yard will be completed in the course of the next summer.

It is of interest to note that while almost all the foreign firms in China proper and Manchuria, considering the unsettled conditions in these countries are too wary to invest any considerable amount of money in their already existing or new enterprises, the firm of Skoda does not hesitate to expend a great deal of capital for opening and developing its enterprises in China and Manchuria. It is this policy that accounts for the success the firm has met with both in China and Manchuria. In spite of the fact that it began its enterprises in these countries only about four years ago the places where the firm has become popular are numerous. The locomotives of this firm make the run on the Hu-hai, Kai-shan, and Tao-nan railways. Several buildings and mechanical contrivances have been erected by the firm at the port of Dairen. There are electric power plants in Harbin and in the places around it that have been built and equipped by the firm. The bridge over the Sungari river has also been rejuvenated by this firm, the girders having been made at its works and foundries.

Shipbuildlng in Harbin may prove a very profitable enterprise. Navigation along the Sungari river steadily increases every year, as the districts gravitating to the river are of luxuriant fertility and are being rapidly colonized by Chinese farmers who grow beans, wheat, kaoliang, and other kinds of cereals. The area under cultivation is enlarged by thousands of acres every year, and by hundreds of thousand of poods increases the cargo of grain that is to be shipped along the Sungari. The vessels used for the shipping of the cargo have become old and worn out, their machines requiring thorough repair or replacing by new ones. The shipping business is very profitable; and in case of a break in the machinery of a ship during the navigating season the time to be spent for the repair means a heavy loss to the owner of the ship. Therefore, it is expected that in addition to carrying out orders for new ships the new shipbuilding yard will be kept busy by the owners of the old ships who will have their ships docked and repaired at the yard.

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NANKING ISSUES ANTI-YEN MANDATE—AWAITS DEVELOPMENTS!

(Continued from page 243)

100 of his Christian converts; demand $80,000 ransom for Fr. Waguette.

Canton, April 9—Government troops sent to Shiukwan report re-capture of towns Chihing and Namhung from communists.

Amoy, April 4—The Peisha Market again occupied by communists under Gen. Tien Tse-hou; Changchow and Pinho districts also menaced.

Nanking, April 7—Gen. Chang Hui-sung, commander of bandit suppression forces in Kiangsi reported he had dispersed force of bandits and communists under leaders Chu and Mou; asks that Hupeh provincial authorities send airplane for reconnoitering purposes; reported that communist force under Pan Hwai-teh evacuated Ichun, Kiangsi, but towns Lienhwa and Wantsai reported in danger of capture by same gang.

Amoy, April 7—Communist leader Tien Tse-hwei occupied towns Changhow and Hopei and adjoining districts; provincial police force retreats to Tungan.

Changsha, April 8—Kiangsi and Hunan provincial authorities cooperate in bandit-communist suppression activities: Generals Chu Yao-hwa and Chang Chi-hsung dispatched with large force to drive communists out of border districts between the two provinces.

Nanking, April 8—Gen. Ching Han-ting, commander of Kwangtung bandit suppression force in Kwangtung, Fukien and Kiangsi, departed for Kiukiang, enroute to Nanchang for a conference with Gen. Lu Ti-ping, of the Kiangsi provincial government to devise means for bandit-communist suppression. Gen. Ching will then depart for southern Kiangsi to eradicate communist menace.

Shanghai, April 8—Police of International Settlement suppress student mass-meeting, allegedly fomented by communists; one alleged communist killed by Chinese police constable and another wounded. Trouble arose from closure of Chinan Middle School, upon Government's orders, due to school's alleged harboring of reactionaries and communists.

CHINA AND THE GOLD STANDARD QUESTION

(Continued from page 244)

The inevitable concomitant of a depreciation in the value of the Chinese dollar is a tariff upon Chinese manufactured goods imported into America or anywhere else, in order to counteract the advantage which the Chinese manufacturer receives as the result of this depreciation. As tariffs tend to increase prices in home markets it is difficult to see where the ordinary consumer benefits as the result of this financial jugglery.

Let the Chinese sit tight where they are until the Western nations have realised their folly and cease to play ducks and drakes with the monetary units of other countries. If the Chinese are unable to do without certain commodities which they have been in the habit of importing, then let them build factories in their own country and produce those commodities of which they are in need and give work to hundreds and thousand of their fellow-countrymen.

After satisfying their own needs the Chinese may be able to compete with the foreign manufacturer in foreign markets if they are able to produce goods of a high standard of quality. The Chinese have the advantage of price before even making a start—thanks to the Gold Standard!

The demand in Shanghai for a duty on silver merely comes from those who have speculated in bar silver and have burnt their fingers. Whether a duty would be to the best interests of the Chinese does not worry them in the least as long as stocks can be liquidated at a good price. Those newspaper articles which advocate a duty merely throw dust in the eyes of those unversed in the intricacies of financial acrobatics. The Gold Standard is of Western origin and therefore the West must suffer if it does not work out quite so well in China as it did at one time. Why try to make a scapegoat of the Chinese by inducing them to put a nonsensical duty on imported silver when the West is responsible for the deplorable situation?

Instead of denouncing the Nanking Government for making hay while the sun shines, the subtle mind of the Western financier should rehabilitate silver and give it a fair price in the world's money market.

The Gold Standard is ridiculously ineffective and archaic. It has been responsible for increasing unemployment in the West and is gradually choking the ebb and flow of Eastern and Western trade. Bury the Gold Standard once and for all and get back to silver.

Shanghai, April 5, 1930.

German Trade Delegation Arrives

The German industrial commission, representing the Federation of German Industries, one of the foremost economical institutions in the world, arrived in Shanghai Arril 10 following an inspection of trade conditions in Canton. The delegates, representing practically all of the highly-developed trades of Germany, will remain in China for about two months.

Chinese Municipality to Issue Permits for Bearing Arms

The Chinese Municipality of Shanghai, acting under instructions from the Ministry of War, has estabished an office to issue permits for foreigners who wish to carry firearms in Chinese territory. Applicants are to submit five photos and send a fee of two dollars. If a bearer of a permit is found violating any of the rules which have been promulgated he will be detained by the district authorities and his weapon seized.

Six Men Killed by Explosion on British Destroyer at Hongkong

Five men aboard the British destroyer *Sepoy* were killed by an explosion on board near Hongkong April 8. The *Sepoy* was manoeuvring with depth bombs at the time. Two of the men were blown overboard. The dead are:—Gunner L. G. Reed; Petty Officer Walter Belderson and three able seamen: James Cooper, William Draper and Thomas Smith. Able Seaman Robert Heywood and Petty Officer Reginald Pitt were wounded, the former so seriously that he died the next day. The cause of the explosion is unknown, pending a naval enquiry.

Roy Chapman Andrews Makes Arrangement to Resume Mongolian Explorations

Subject to approval by the National Government at Nanking of an agreement recently made between Roy Chapman Andrews and a representative of the Peiping Society for the Preservation of Ancient Objects, he will resume his explorations in Mongolia in the near future. The agreement makes specific provision as to how the various fossils and specimens are to be handled. One of the provisions of the agreement is that there shall be an equal number of Chinese and foreigners in the expedition, with a Chinese and a foreign leader.

Kirin-Hailunfu Railway to be Formally Opened June 1

A *Kuo Min News Agency* telegram from Shenyang states that the construction of the Kirin-Hailunfu Railway, connecting Kirin, Provincial Capital of Kirin, and Hailunfu, in south-eastern Heilungkiang, has been completed. The new line is over 300 kilometers in length and is regarded as among the most important Chinese railways in Manchuria, With the completion of the line, it is expected that development of the rich mineral resources in Manchuria will be greatly facilitated. It is announced that the ceremony formally inaugurating the line will be held June 1.

British Packing Company Has Trouble With Employees at Nanking

A demonstration by students and workers at Nanking, in connection with the International Export Corporation, a large British concern handling frozen provisions, took place at the beginning of the week. The incident was the aftermath of a strike which occurred some time previously when an agreement to pay higher wages was reached, following negotiations with the welfare department of the Nanking Municipal Government. However, in the end the Corporation commenced by only taking on 200 of the workers, as compared with 2,000, which will be required when the egg packing season gets into its full stride. The demonstration was started by the workers who had failed to secure employment.

Charles Coleman, business representative of the New York office of General Motors, arrived in Shanghai on April 8 on the *President Lincoln*.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1185

Beginning with April 16th, 1930, Import Duties fixed in terms of Customs Gold Units payable in Shanghai may be paid in Cashiers Orders of or approved cheques drawn on the Central Bank of China, Shanghai, in terms of Customs Gold Units.

Such Cashier Orders may be purchased from the Central Bank of China, Shanghai, and arrangement may be made with the said Bank to open current accounts in terms of Customs Gold Units.

Importers desiring to do so may continue to pay Import Duties as at present.

W. R. Myers

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 4th April, 1930.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

REFERRING to Customs Notification No. 1185 dated Shanghai, 4th April, 1930, and reading as follows:—

"Beginning with April 16, 1930, Import Duties fixed in terms of Customs Gold Units payable in Shanghai may be paid in Cashier's Orders of, or approved cheques drawn on, The Central Bank of China, Shanghai, in terms of Customs Gold Units.

Such Cashier's Orders may be purchased from The Central Bank of China, Shanghai, and arrangement may be made with the said Bank to open current accounts in terms of Customs Gold Units,

Importers desiring to do so may continue to pay Import Duties as at present."

The Central Bank of China, Shanghai, notifies the public that beginning from date hereof it is prepared to sell its Cashier's Orders in terms of Customs Gold Units, to arrange for the opening of current accounts in terms of Customs Gold Units, and to arrange for the sale of Customs Gold Units for forward delivery.

Shanghai, April 5, 1930.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A "Pre-Wells" World History

General History of the World, by Victor Duruy, Former Minister of Public Instruction, France. Thomas Y. Crowell Company N. Y. 967 pp. 1929,

Long before H. G. Wells put "his history of the universe into a thous and passionate pages", three editions of this history of the world by Victor Duruy had been published in America. With the appearance of a new edition of the book, revised and supplemented, it is not necessary to commend the work—time has set its seal of approval upon the concise style as well as the thorough historical knowledge of the author. Duruy was chosen by Napoleon III for the post of Minister of Public Instruction, and in that capacity introduced important educational reforms in France. His influence continued into the period of the Republic and it was in 1884 that Duruy was made a member of the French Academy.

The history of the world as written originally by Duruy ended with the year 1848:—holding office under Napoleon III was not conducive to an interpretation of contemporary events. When the work was translated and first brought out in America, Edwin A Grosvenor of Amherst College revised the text and added a section on contemporary history. A more recent section brings the material up to the year 1929.

To cover the universal history of the world, of art, of philosophy, of everything in a thousand pages is no longer a feat which in itself commands admiration. The past years have been prolific in outlines covering all fields of knowledge. The appeal which they have had to a large circle of readers is proof of the demand for knowledge in this form. Will Durant, author of The Story of Philosophy, says the greatest test of his book should be whether or not his readers keep the taste for reading in philosophy, turn to the original texts of the philosphers, or delve deeper into particular problems of philosophy. Certainly the same test should be applied to this as well as to other histories of the world. Does Duruy lead one to seek further? I believe he does. Reading the pages on early Egypt will give one a general survey of more than a thousand years of progress—but who will ever truly get the flavor of ancient Egypt without the aid of Breasted's books, or the story of Howard Carter's marvelous excavations? The treatment of ancient China, early intercourse with the west, relations in modern times—all is too brief to satisfy the student or the casual reader who wishes to understand the problems of the present day. But the book is exceedingly valuable for those who wish to see China in her relation to world history. With that foundation let the reader turn to specialized topics on China. The chapter on progress in industries, arts and science in the last three quarters of a century should whet the appetite for a book like Herbert Adams Gibbons' Wider Horizons. In other words Duruy can be excellently used to serve as an introduction for books which will interpret certain movements and national problems.

With the present vogue for biography and the numerous books which are being read on historical personages, it is a good plan to have a brief history to give the foreground and the years following the life of the person about whom one is reading. Too many of the present biographies remain in the mind of the reader without an adequate relation to the history of the country from which the persons come, or to their place in the development of civilization. Certainly the readers of historical novels will find a book like Duruy's an excellent volume to add background to their stories.

The index makes the volume useful for quick reference, and since the text is largely factual rather than a discussion of opinion, it will serve as a brief survey of any historical event. To the reviewer perhaps the most interesting feature of the book is the wealth of maps. There are more than thirty. It is indeed seldom that one finds such satisfactory maps outside of an historical atlas. The clear detail and careful coloring, as well as the subject matter, will make the maps exceedingly useful.

FRANCES M. ROBERTS.

St. John's University, Shanghai, April 2, 1930.

Treaties and Their Meaning

The Interpretation of Treaties. By Tsune-chi Yu, Sc. D., Ph. D. Columbia University Press, N. Y. 1927. $4.00.

The author of this book, published by the Columbia University Press, is seeking a principle which will safeguard the sense which the parties to any treaty or agreement have jointly agreed to attach to their terms. The interpreter's task is not to determine the "volition" or "intention" of either party, since neither party may have succeeded in reaching an agreement such as he might have desired. Thus the author starts with a standard quotation from Vattel to the effect that "it is not allowable to interpret what has no need of interpretation", and shows that these words carry a wrong implication, making interpretation artificial, because based purely upon the construction of the text itself. He quotes Wigmore, from whom as from Hyde he has found his chief guidance, to say that "words of a document are never anything but indices of extrinsic things," and that "all the circumstances must be considered which go to make clear the sense of the words." In other words, in any misunderstanding as to interpretation, extrinsic evidence is the essential aid to be invoked.

What is this extrinsic evidence? To find a standard of interpretation, and to illustrate the sources of evidence, the author analyzes specific cases of interpretation which have been adjudicated or otherwise settled. Among these are the cases of loss involved in the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Panama Tolls Dispute, the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries case, the Case of the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations, and other cases. In all of these cases evidence arising out of the language used by the parties during the negotiations was the determining factor.

What must be assumed in every case, says the author, is good faith on the part of the contracting parties, without which indeed interpretation would be without any meaning. This *uberrima fides* must guide the interpreter of a treaty so that the manifest purpose of the treaty may not be distorted. For the student of international law in one of its special aspects the book can be recommended as a competent study which makes good its assertion that interpretation rightly depends not upon the meaning of words in themselves, but upon the extrinsic evidence which has preceded the making of the agreement.

DONALD ROBERTS.

St. John's University, Shanghai, March 31,1930.

California

A Short History of California, by Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph. D., and Nellie Van De Grift Sanchez., Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1929. 671 pages with bibliographies, appendices and index. 14 full page illustrations and four maps.

Florida and Texas, like California, both had periods of Spanish rule. Texas was once under Mexico's government, as was California. All three states had Indians, and the histories of their early days are rife with wild and entertaining episodes. But of these states it seems to us that the history of California combines the most that is varied, romantic and spectacular.

In Florida the Spanish sought the Fountain of Perpetual Youth; in California the eager Yankees pressed into remote mountains to search for the El Dorado of the explorer. Texas had her military heroes; these were not lacking in the history of the Pacific state. Alone in California the Indians responded to the teaching of the Spanish Catholics, and even today the old Missions stand as eloquent witnesses of the days of the paternal rule of the Church Fathers in the new land.

In the history of California many elements combine into a thrilling romance. We find wild sea voyages and weary and perilous crossing of the plains, the happy life of the ranchos and haciendas, the tremendous story of the gold-seekers, the later growth of orchards and vineyards, leading up to the development of the state as one of the finest places in the world for the abode of man.

This history is well written and holds the interest throughout. It has something of the nature of a pageant of happenings in a gorgeous setting of reality. The beauties of the mountains and sea mingle; hidalgos and cowboys, Spanish ladies and Franciscans, New England prospectors and Russians, all pass across the stage and blend varying elements into the amazing tale of the Golden State. Any one who has read Stewart Edward White's California novels such as "Gold", "The Gray Dawn," and "The Rose Dawn" will find that this book

presents just the historical background necessary for the complete appreciation of the romances.

In its geography California possesses great contrasts. "Within its borders lie the highest point in the United States outside of Alaska, and the lowest... The giant Sequoias, lords of the forest, represent the oldest living things on earth... Some of those now standing in the Big Tree groves in their prime, waving their feathery fronds in the mountain winds, when Christ walked the earth." There are high mountains with snow and perpetual coolness, and there are places torrid as Sahara.

The first known of California was that there was somewhere to the north of the Isthmus of Panama a fabulous island of many wonders and great riches. This was sought, and also the Straits of Anian which were supposed to lead to the marvelous Spice Islands. It was some years before the intrepid explorers learned that these Straits were not in existence, and that the "island" was only a coast line going north from Baja California.

The very name "California" has a romantic origin, being in all probability the name of a mythical land inhabited by Amazons. This was mentioned in a Spanish novel of the period in which California was discovered. The land of the Amazons had been called California, from its pagan queen named Califia, and when the Spanish Cabriilo discovered the California coast he regarded it so nearly like the land of the story-book that the name suggested itself to him.

The period of the Spanish Missions and their development gives one an insight into the power and practicality of the early workers of the Church. These men were highly educated and planned wisely for their flocks. The coast became a garden under their kindly rule, church and state sharing in control and development. A long highway connected Mission to Mission, and peace and happiness were the portions of the contented inhabitants. These were the pastoral days under the padres and rancheros, broken at last by the approach of outsiders who had heard of the western paradise and sailed, some of them across two oceans, to see for themselves its beauty and charm. The names of San Francisco, San Gabriel, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Joaquin, Ventura, Mariposa are some of the heritages from the old Spanish days. These with the present interest in Spanish architecture shown in the delightful bungalow homes of the state are permanent reminders of the Spanish period.

After the halycon mission days came troubles with whaling and trading vessels, Indian revolts and problems of fur dealers, ushering in the revolt of the Spanish Colonies. Many changes came for California. She had not been the leader in this revolt for she was the most isolated of the possessions, and only followed the other colonies. However, in common with others, she found her life greatly altered. The period of Mexican supremacy was followed by the transition to the United States. California was never a territory, but came into the Union as a free state on September 9, 1850.

Reconstruction days, gold hunting and Vigilantes, political and commercial growth, agricultural development and oil exploitation all fill interesting pages in this story of the state. The narrative of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad is of fascinating interest, and shows us much of the spirit of the men of early days in the west. Education was planned from the commencement of the aim for statehood, and the University was organized eighteen years after admission of the state to the Union.

This history brings the state down to 1929 when it has become one of the garden spots of the world, where mountains and sea unite the extreme climatic conditions of a variety of Atlantic states into the confines of its single land division. California citizens are staunch in their devotion to their homeland, and the future of the state is brilliant with possibilities of even greater achievement and prosperity.

G. B. S.

Kaiming English Books

Kaiming English Books, by Dr. Lin Yutang; Kaiming Bookstore, Shanghai.

The popularity of these readers is well proved by the fact that the first book has already gone into the 4th, the second book into the 3rd and the third book into the 2nd edition. No wonder about it, as they are perhaps the best English readers for Chinese students we have ever seen. They embody all the modern ideas of teaching English—by conversational methods, by description accompanied by illustrations, and with phonic drills. Grammar is taught the students without the cut and dried rules. The first book has to do with things of every day life within the

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For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

52-333

experience of all pupils. The others introduce more and more stories from English and Chinese classics. The lessons are exceedingly well arranged, and at the end of each book are appended a phonetic scheme and some phonetic charts for the reference of the teachers. At the beginning, many suggestions are also given the teachers so as to enable them to make the best use of the book. The Chinese students used to learn English words without knowing how to make proper use of them, and even college graduates would commit such mistakes as "No I am here" or "he eats on this table". Dr. Lin's books will give them proper training from the very beginning, and they will have no need of making English sentences according to Chinese grammar.

D. K. Lieu.

The Science of Psychology

By Raymond Holder Wheeler, University of Kansas. 572 pages, 68 illustrations.

This is a text-book on general psychology written from the configurational and organismic standpoints. The standpoint from which the book is written makes it possible to bring the facts of psychology into close relation to the facts of other sciences.

The text begins with a study of the immediate whole of which the human being is a part, namely the social group. It is replete with the results of experimental investigation, including recent material on the measurement of social attitudes; influence of social environment on the intelligence quotient; the learning process, etc. Three chapters—100 pages—are devoted to the learning process alone. Herein the author shows the inadequacy of the Experience Theory, the Trial and Error Theory and the Laws of Effect, Frequency, Recency and Exercise. He shows that because of the configurational character of learning, special attention should be paid to the goal.

The book represents a distinct contribution to the subject matter of psychology, and is not in any sense a mere rearrangement of older texts. It is suitable as a text-book for more advanced college students.

J. H. P.

St. John's University, Shanghai, March 19, 1930.

Unrest In Indo-China

(From Springfield (Mass.) Republican)

In view of the spreading of revolution in China and other Asiatic countries it is rather surprising that the French have had so little trouble until quite lately in Indo-China, but climatic and racial influences may have conspired to hold that country back. Not a little uneasiness, however, is now felt over the recent mutiny of Tokinese troops on the Red river, 90 miles from Hanoi in which three French officers and a number of non-commissioned officers and loyal Annamite soldiers were killed. The mutiny was crushed and many of the mutineers were killed, but it is uncertain how far the unrest which caused it may have spread. Albert Sarraut, former governor of Indo-China, says that it is not surprising that the natives are in an agitated frame of mind when it is recalled that China, the Dutch East Indies, British India, and the Philippines "where sedition is growing against the United States" have given to Indo-China a bad example.

M. Sarraut throws an odd sidelight on the London naval conference when he goes on to say: "In view of the present vast revolutionary movement shaking the whole Asiatic world, it is a strange time the Americans have chosen to weaken the naval power of those countries which are most exposed to the agitation of the masses of Asia. For protection and maintenance of order in their Asiatic possessions, these powers have need of their full strength and all the vessels they possess," M Sarraut can at any rate be credited with an original idea in suggesting that revolution can be combated with huge fleets; even in China the powers can make little impression upon the hinterland, except where it is accessible to shallow draught gunboats too insignificant for a naval conference to deal with.

The revolutionary movement in Asia is essentially a revolt against foreign exploitation, and it finds expression chiefly in forms which battleships, cruisers and submarines are powerless to combat. In Indo-China, France has thus far had to deal with a mild and passive population, but this relative immunity may be coming to an end as this new fever of Nationalism spreads. It would be unsafe to insure the permanence of every European government in Asia.

Nanking's Move to End Cable Monopoly

Nanking.—The existence of the cable companies operating in China is being threatened by the National government and radio.

In an article published recently in the *Central Daily News*, Nanking's official mouthpiece, Chuan Chi-huan, director general of the government's telegraph and telephone system, states that the ministry of communications has decided not to renew its contracts with the cable companies which are scheduled to expire this year.

Mr. Chuan's statement has had about the same effect on the cable interests as an exploding powder barrel. The cable concerns are prepared to fight, but for the moment there is little they can do except sit back and wait.

Two of the companies, the Great Northern Telegraph Company and the Eastern Extension Cable Company constituting the most important units of the so-called British-Danish cable trust, have protested to the ministry of communications, claiming that the privileges they now enjoy were granted by the Manchu Government and hence must be regarded as irrevocable.

The government has taken the stand that nothing the Manchu government may have done can be considered irrevocable for the very simple reason that the Manchus no longer exist in an official way. The cable companies have been notified of Nanking's feelings in the matter and they are not happy over the prospects.

Back of this sudden determination on the part of Nanking to end her contracts to the cable companies is seen the steady advance of radio in China as a quick and effective means of communication. In other words, China is tossing aside its cable connections for the development of radio on a wider scale and with the hope that the country will reap a greater benefit. Several powerful stations are now being erected by Nanking at various points throughout the country and these, it is said, will take care of all communications between China and foreign countries after December 31 of the current year.

To pay for the stations and at the same time square up old debts to the cable companies, the ministry of communications is floating a $5,000,000 (gold) bond issue. Much of this sum will be handed over to the cable concerns when their contracts expire while the balance will go toward the completion of the radio stations.

One station is being erected in Shanghai, another at Hankow and still another at Tientsin. One will also be built at Canton later in the year.

So far, the ministry has experienced little difficulty in the sale of the bonds. There is a possibility that another bond issue for the same purpose will be floated before the end of the year.

Radio in the interior is also finding increased support, both on the part of Nanking and the provincial governments. Four and possibly five new stations are to be erected in Szechuen and Honan Provinces this year as a means of connecting these isolated districts with the outside world. One of the stations will be situated on the Szechuen and Tibet border, thereby furnishing the latter country with rapid outside communication for the first time in history.

Military campaigns have seriously interfered with the country's program of reorganizing China's telegraph system and present prospects for peace during the spring and summer are far from bright.

The ministry of communications, however, hopes to carry on with its program as long as the money lasts and when that goes, raise some more.

Another innovation in China's communication system will probably be the establishment of a telephoto service between Nanking and Europe. The government has made arrangements with the Telefunken interests of Germany for the trial transmission of radio pictures between China and Berlin, and if the experiment proves successful the ministry of communications intends signing a contract with the German firm.

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Student Riots at Nanking and Shanghai

Following on the student anti-Kuomintang, anti-British and anti-Japanese riots in Nanking on April 3, 4 and 5, the police of the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai were confronted with similar demonstrations on April 8 and 9. During the two days some 35 agitators were arrested and one student was shot dead by a Chinese police constable in the Louza district—the district made famous during the May 30 riots of 1925. It is believed in some official circles that the riots may lead to trouble approximating the proportions reached in the student disturbances of 1925. The Chinese authorities are taking determined steps to cope with the situation as are the police of the foreign settlements. It is also said that there is some indication that the disturbances will spread to the outports.

The trouble started in the International Export Corporation, a British concern, at Nanking on April 3 when some rejected workers in the egg-packing department gathered in front of the gates and assaulted the 200 workers engaged there. The news spread like wildfire and the students at Central and Nanking Universities held a mass meeting on April 4 and passed resolutions supporting the unemployed and decided to march to the factory on Saturday and stage a demonstration.

Early on the afternoon of April 5 the students staged a demonstration in front of the British Consulate and only the timely arrival of officials of the Nanking Government averted a serious disturbance. Some of the leaders were arrested but others marched direct to the International Export Corporation on the Hsiakwan Bund. At the same time rumors were started that British marines had been landed and had killed six workers.

On reaching the factory the demonstration assumed both an anti-British and anti-Japanese character, the leaders protesting against the visit of the Japanese destroyer flotilla which was visiting Nanking at the time. Anti-British and anti-Japanese pamphlets were freely distributed among the crowd while the leaders denounced the British and Japanese in no uncertain terms. Police were called in and a fracas ensued in which a police sergeant was badly beaten.

Kuomintang Special Session

On learning of the affair the local Kuomintang headquarters summoned an extraordinary session to discuss the situation. General Chiang Kai-shek issued instructions that no students be allowed to pass through the city walls and had strong guards posted at all the gates. In a statement to the press General Chiang said that the trouble had an important political significance in that reactionary elements in the capital and Communists had egged on the students with the object of creating disturbances and thus discrediting the National Government. They were mistaken, General Chiang declared, if they thought the Government would not take drastic measures to suppress any such activities. "The Government," he asserted, "will not hesitate to have a few students shot and to close down some of the universities if the students continue to create disturbances."

What is said to have been a repercussion of the Nanking disturbances took place in Shanghai on April 8 when a group of students numbering about 100 started demonstrations in the Louza district. Having heard of the proposed disturbances the police stationed their men at strategic points throughout the district with a result that 26 students, including three young girls, were arrested. The students were able to do little except shout a few slogans and scatter handbills. The literature picked up by the police evidently had some bearing on the Nanking incident of April 6 as it attacked the Nanking military and police authorities, asserting that they had hired loafers to assault the workers. The leaflets urged demonstrations in Shanghai in support of the Nanking firm and also urged demonstrations on Labor Day, May 1. A number of the students are said to have been wearing the Soviet hammer and sickle. Some of the literature opposed the "massacre" of workers by the Kuomintang and imperialists.

French Police Arrest Nine

After the break-up of the demonstration in the International Settlement the students moved on to Avenue Edward VII, but the French police had been forewarned and were waiting for them. When they started throwing their pamphlets the French police nipped the demonstration in the bud by aresting nine of the ringleaders.

A more serious demonstration occurred the following day when about 80 students of the China Middle School gathered at the Ningpo Guild on Thibet Road to protest an attempt by the authorities of Greater Shanghai to close their institution. The authorities claimed that the institution was manned by a faculty of reactionaries and had for a student body a gang of Communists following an inspection of the place. Learning of the order, the students organized a meeting, printed several thousand pamphlets outlining their case and gathered at the Guild to defend their institution.

The Louza police, in whose district the proposed demonstration was to be held, dispatched a party to the Guild and got the situation well in hand after the students had scattered a few hundred pamphlets over the steps. About 10.30 a. m. a Chinese constable on duty near the Peking Theater saw a group of persons of the labor type and a few of the student type approach. Suddenly three of them entered a candy booth attached to the theater and assault an assistant. The constable intervened with the result that the three men assaulted him. He pulled his gun and shot one of them through the head, killing him instantly. Another fled and he captured the third and took him to the station. In all six of the students were arrested during the morning. The three who assaulted the constable are said to have been remnants of the group that had previously gathered at the Ningpo Guild and had reformed on Peking Road after being dispersed at the Guild.

Son of Mahatma Gandhi Imprisoned in India

The campaign of civil disobedience instituted by Mahatma Gandhi in India has now reached the point where actual breaking of the Salt Laws has begun. One of the first arrests to be made by the Government authorities was that of Ramdas, son of Mahatma Gandhi, who with four others deliberately broke the salt laws. He was arrested following the breaking of the salt laws by 300 volunteers at Bhimrad, in the Chorasi district. Bail was allowed, but all refused to take advantage of it. Ramdas was later sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. A *Reuter* dispatch from Simla April 8 said there appeared to be general non-official approval of the Government's action in dealing with civil resisters, namely, dealing with the varying situations as they arise in accordance with local conditions and leaving Mahatma Gandhi alone so long as this could safely be done. The Indian Government fears that any precipitate action might give the movement the artificial stimulus which its promoters are very anxious to secure.

One of Ghandi's chief lieutenants, Manilal Kothari, was arrested at Viragam. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 rupees or to serve six weeks imprisonment.

After the arrest of Ramdas Gandhi, his brother Maintal took over the direction of the volunteers in the Chorasi district. Hindu and Parsee shops in Bombay closed their doors April 7 as a protest against the sentence of a month's imprisonment imposed on prominent followers of Gandhi.

The center of the break is at Dandi, which was the objective of Gandhi and his followers, where they have now arrived. Four hundred armed police were dispatched to that district April 5, and a *Reuter* telegram from Jalapur stated that more were being held in readiness for any eventualities. Gandhi in the meantime announced that if he is arrested Abbas Tyabli, a retired High Court judge from Baroda, will take his place. Relays of volunteers have begun the sale of contraband salt at Ahmedabad.

In addition to the agitation against the salt laws, the Indian Government has to contend with disturbances incidental to labor disputes. Groups of strikers on the Indian Peninsular Railway, carrying Red flags, walked along the lines near Bombay with the object of holding up trains. Up to April 6 nineteen strikers had been arrested, six of whom were sentenced to three weeks rigorous imprisonment each.

明日之中國
CHINA TOMORROW

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The Assassination of Wang Loh Ping—
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H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, April 3.—A new powerful radio station opened at Fenglingchiao near Lunghua ready to transmit messages between China and the Philippines.—Martial law declared at Tsinan.—Minor clashes take place between Kuominchun insurgents and Government forces at Shihchow, southwestern Honan.—Former provincial bureau of foreign affairs taken over by deputies from the Shensi rebels at Tientsin.—Sixty-ninth meeting of the State Council.—Telegraphic communication between Hsuchow and Kweiteh interrupted.

Friday, April 4.—Chinese merchants in French Indo-China report that from May 1 all books of Chinese merchants in Indo-China must be kept in French.—Second annual conference of the National Bar Association held at Hankow.—Discovery of extensive mineral deposits near the Thibetan mountain ranges reported by prospectors dispatched there by the Mongolian and Thebetan affairs committee.—Chinese and Soviet authorities reported at loggerheads regarding the scope of the impending conference at Moscow.—A special committee to deal with the problem of shortage of rice formed by the municipal authorities of Greater Shanghai.

Saturday, April 5.—State Council approves text of the proposed Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty.—The State Council dismisses Yen Hsi-shan from all Government posts and issues a warrant for his arrest.—Radicals break into the premises of the *Kuochi Hsiehpao* at Harbin and destroy the equipment.—Chiang Kai-shek orders hasty preparations for the establishment of the headquarters of the commandant of all Yangtze forts.—All Shansi units along the Lung-Hai and Tsin-Pu Railways placed under the direct command of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Sunday, April 6.—The Honan Famine Relief Committee and the Heilungkiang Government arrange for 60,000 refugees from Honan to be transported to Manchuria for colonization.—Martial law enforced at Tsinan.—A municipal budgetary committee organized to formulate the municipal budget for Greater Shanghai for the current year.—Officials at Tientsin perturbed by the report that a party of the Northeastern Squadron has departed from Chinwangtao to Tsingtao with a detachment of Northeastern Defense Forces.

Monday, April 7.—Text of the Sino-Czechoslovakian Treaty made public.—The Ministry of Communications formulates a program for repairing and improving all Government telegraph lines.—The provincial reconstruction department of Shantung reports that 1,000 miles of of highways are now open from which $1,200,000 in revenue was derived last year.—The Ministry of Communications is drafting a complete set of laws to govern various phases of shipping and navigation in Chinese territorial waters.

French Engineers Criticize French Mixed Court Justice

Messrs Redmond and Collet, engineers, with offices in Rue Zikawei, French Concession, Shanghai, recently wrote to *Le Journal de Shanghai* complaining of the way justice is meted out in the French Mixed Court. They also protested against said paper making it appear that the entire band of armed robbers which had attacked their premises December 30 last had been arrested and convicted. Mr. Redmond alleges that the only man who was brought up at the trial at the French Mixed Court—when a number of armed robbers were sentenced, in connection with the murder of one Lie Liaing-hang, owner of numerous gambling houses in the French Concession, in the summer of 1929,—who was charged with the offence committed at their office, was, according to the testimony of Redmond and Collet's truck driver not one of the gang. Nevertheless the Court sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Mr. Redmond comments: "Your readers can appreciate the circumstances of this affair from the standpoint of criticisms which have appeared in the foreign press on the organization of the French Concession, and which to our knowledge have unfortunately, up to the present time, not been the subject of any official denial."

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, April 4.—First Japanese Torpedo Squadron arrives, and will later cruise up the Yangtsze—Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by wife, returns to Capital.

Hankow, April 4.—Kuominchun main force moves westward along Lunghai railway. Kuominchun also active in Kamsui River district.

Peiping, April 5.—Yen Hsi-shan instructs provincial authorities to establish diplomatic commission to deal with foreign affairs.

Nanking, April 5.—Students at Nanking stage demonstration of protest against presence of Japanese flotilla—Government mandate issued authorizing punitive expedition against Yen Hsi-shan; also issues warrant for his arrest.

Nanking, April 7.—Chiang Kai-shek leaves on tour of inspection of military units along Tientsin-Pukow railway.

Tokyo, April 7.—Importation of Chinese silk, because of cheap silver, into Japan causes consternation.

Tsinan, April 7.—Martial law enforced here.

Hankow, April 8—Labor agitation, particularly in cotton mills, becoming increasingly acute.

Nanking, April 9—When Nanking authorities search Shaochuang Normal School, whose students were the cause of recent demonstrations, they found seventy rifles and thousands of bullets.

Hankow, April 9—Japanese flotilla arrives.

Tsinan, April 8—After the occupation of Tehchow, some portions of the 36th division and the 27th division some 10,000 strong, of the Shansi forces which had advanced along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway advanced further towards Pingyuan, Szehsien and Linghsien, occupyiug said districts. Shantung troops aligned at the first front line stationed in the district of Changchuang about 12 kilometers north of Yuicheng, are being challenged by the Shansi troops. In view of the critical situation, the Shantung forces which have been recruiting about two battalions are making preparations for the organization of a battalion to send to the front.

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NOTICE

WITH the approval of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, the time limit for the Re-Examination of the trade marks applied to and registered with the former Peking Bureau of Trade Marks has been extended for another six months, from March 19, 1930 to September 18, 1930.

Bureau of Trade Marks Nanking

In the United States Court for China

CHRISTOPHER A. POKLONSKY, Plaintiff,
vs
M. H. BUNTING, Defendant.

Cause No. 3260
Civil No. 1433
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China,
4 Apr. 1930
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is to recover the sum of Gold Yen 15,000.00 from the Defendant.

WHEREAS plainiff herein, by his attorney, has this fourth day of April 1930 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS is appears from the files of this case that on the fourth day of April 1930, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 20th day of March 1930, Christopher S. Poklonsky, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has he been with the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the twentieth day of March 1930.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this fourth day of April 1930, ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the twenty-sixth day of April 1930, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

Shanghai, China. MILTON D. PURDY

April 4, 1930. JUDGE

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 10, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	236	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99½	6.04
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	87¼	7.57
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103	4.83
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	90	7.68
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	95	8.01
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	88¼	7.29
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99⅞	7.01
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104½	6.14
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	86	7.24
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	93	6.02
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.16
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103	5.78
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	81	7.61
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	91	6.98
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	100	6.00
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	75¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	119¼	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock&	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National Railways Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84¼	7.12
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	31⅜	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	42¾	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	51⅝	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	52¾	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	83½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	37¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	95	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	195⅝	—
Oliver Farm Equipment Co. Series A (w.w.)	6 % Pfd. Stk.	86½	6.94
Tokio Electric Light Co.	6 % June 15, 1953	92	6.69
Finish Ctd. Municipalities "A"	6½% Oct. 1, 1954	98	6.67
Container Corp. of America	5 % June 1, 1945	84½	6.82
Republic of Chile	6 % Sept. 1, 1961	93½	6.49
Kreuger & Toll Co. Pcptg. Debentures	(American Certificates	32½	—
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	7 % Dec. 1, 1945	99½	7.05
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	65½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64⅝	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	63¼	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	47½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	62	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	73½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	31	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	31	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 9th April, 1930.

Silver:—On the 3rd inst. opened at 19⅛d. for spot and 19 7/16d. for ard, and this morning is precisely the same. Movements have been irregular, but within narrow limits, as can be seen below.

In China political and military affairs seem more than usually inflamed, but the situation remains obscure We hear of a Government Mandate ordering a punitive expedition against Yen Shi Shan, the Shansi Governor, which is subsequently contradicted and of advances and withdrawals of troops, but up till now no authentic news of fighting. Whatever the outcome of this interplay of forces, oft-repeated, regularly exercised, and of no decisive result, may be, it cannot but cause untold misery in the country, and hinder and retard much needed attempts at reconstruction. The cost of Chinas Civil Wars does not seem to influence the price of silver in China as it used to do; nor, for obvious reasons does it diminish the large accumulations in Shanghai itself.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 3rd inst. was 1/11d. lowered next day to 1/10⅞d., and raised on the 5th inst. to 1/11d where it now remains. Opening rates on the 3rd inst. were:—T/T on London 1/11 1/16d.,' on New York G. $46 7/8, 4 m/s Credits 1/11 5/8d. and G. $47¼, Yen cross rate 49 1/16, Yen 105⅝, Gold Bar 501/502. An easy tone developed, which next day became accentuated when 1/11d. and G. $46 11/16 were the best obtainable for Tel. Transfer. On the 5th inst. rates recovered what was lost and closed steady. On the 6th inst. this improvement was well maintained, but very little business recorded. Yesterday the same featureless conditions prevailed with only the barest varition This morning, the market all round was exceedingly quiet, and we close at noon as follows:—T/T on London 1/11 1/16d., New York 46 7/8, 4 m/s Credits 1/11 5/8d. and G. $47⅛, Yen 105 1/4, Gold Bar 501.30.

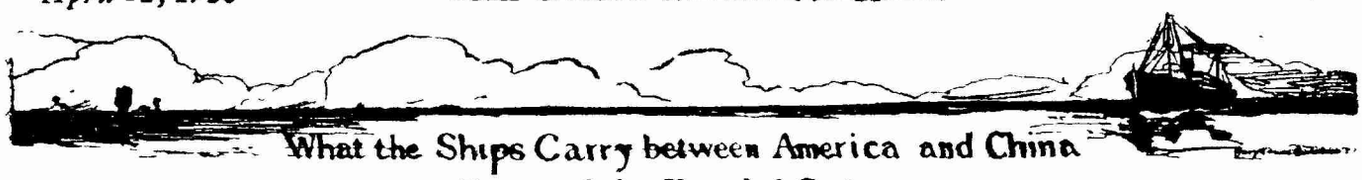
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 110,773,000 a decrease of Tls. 580,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 157,160,000 an increase of $ 1,640,000
Estimated value Tls 223,928,000 as against Tls. 172,612,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for March	Thursday Apr. 3	Friday Apr. 4	Saturday Apr. 5	Monday Apr. 7	Tuesday Apr. 8	Wed. Apr. 9
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/10.683	1/11	1/10¾	1/11	1/11	1/11	1/11
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/11 1/16	1/10 15/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/11 3/16	1/10 15/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16	1/11 1/16
T/T India	126,827	128¾	127¼	128½	128½	128½	128½
T/T France	1,173,923	1191	1178	1191	1191	1191	1191
T/T On N Y Demand	45,928	46 5/8	46 1/16	46 5/16	46 5/8	46 5/8	46 5/8
		46¾	46¼	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
T/T Hamburg R. M.		195	193	195	195	195	195
T/T H'kong	79.913	80nom.	80¼nom.	80¼nom	80¼nom	80¼nom	80¼nom
T/T Japan	107.471	106	107¼	106	106	106	106
T/T Batavia	114.846	116	114¾	116	116	116	116
T/T Straits	122.673	121	122¼	121	121	121	121
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0 115	2/0	1/11¾	2/0	2/0	2/0	2/0
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/0⅛	1/11⅞	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0 3/5	2/0¼	2/0	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0¼	2/0¼
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,265.000	1265	1255	1265	1265	1265	1265
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	48.620	48½	48	48½	48½	48½	48¼
4 m/s ,, Doc	—	49	48½	49	49	49	48¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	Apr. 9
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19 5/16	19 7/16	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 41⅞	G $ 41⅝	G.$ 42⅛	G.$ 42⅛	G.$.42¼	G.$ 42¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 502.50	Tls. 501.40	Tls. 501.40	Tls. 500.00	Tls. 502.00	Tls. 502.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0125	72.0125	72.025	72.025	72.0375	72.0375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.23
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 186¾
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	2⅝%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/6
,, 6 ,,	2¾%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 11/32



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Feb. 25.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,968
Ink, Printing	,,	106
Paper, Printing	,,	2,173
Paints, Unclassed	,,	375
Milk, Evaporated	,,	273
Vegetable, Fresh	,,	40
Motor-cars	Pcs.	31
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	642
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	,,	572

R'GEL, February 28.
Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.
From U. S. of America.

Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	Pls.	2,500
Iron and Steel Galvanized:		
Pipe and Tubes	,,	183
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe and Tubes	,,	152
Scraps	,,	1,576
Nails, Cut	,,	900
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,388
Gum Resin	,,	458

SILVERPALM, March 1.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtigns, Printed	Pcs.	80
Cotton Voile, Printed	Yds	810
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	Pls.	46
Tube Fittings	,,	4
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	8
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	660
Paper, Coated	,,	208
Sugar, Cube	,,	4
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,186
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	1,853
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	69,158
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	392
Machinery, and Parts of	G.Units	7,076
Infants' Foods	,,	7,565

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, Mar. 3.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	3
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	593
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	238
Machines, Sewing	,,	5
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	Pls.	7
Copper Sheets	,,	9
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	7
Hoops	,,	215
Tacks	,,	2
Wire	,,	4
Wire Shorts	,,	354
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	,,	325
Zinc Sheets	,,	17
Aluminium, Flattened	,,	50
Bronze Powder	,,	34
Canned Fruits	,,	248
Canned Asparagus	,,	131
Cement	,,	465
Cheese	,,	8
Coffee	,,	12
Ink, Printing	,,	89
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Oranges, Fresh	,,	129
Paper, Printing	,,	45
Paper, Writing	,,	22
Paper, Wrapping	,,	11
Raisins	,,	38
Sodo, Bicarbonate of	,,	147
Sugar, Cube	,,	14
Ultramarine Blue	,,	19
Chocolate	Lb.	997
Cigarettes	Mille	100
Hats, Panama	Doz.	80
Shoes	Pairs	1,080
Asphalt	Gglls.	150
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	97,113
Oil, Salad	,,	125
Polish, Metal	,,	150
Dyes:		
Aniline	Pkgs. 48 G.Units	4,296
Aniline Unclassed	Pkgs. 35	3,321
Machinery and Parts of	,,	39,950
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	G.Units	1,152,618

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Easy — Business Done 4,689,410

April 9.

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCK	Mon., Apr 7	Tues., Apr. 8
34	20	Adams Express	35½	35
254¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	311½	305
184½	86	American Can	151½	152¼
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	93⅜	91¾
130¼	62	American Smelting	74⅞	75⅝
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	272	268
235	160	American Tobacco "B"	236½	235¾
199	50	American Water Works	113¼	112
140	67¼	American Copper	75½	75½
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	51	49⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	120¼	118¼
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	107¼	108
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	49	48
61⅞	25	Calumet & Helca	28	27⅞
265⅞	185	Canadian Pacific Railway	213	212⅛
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	80¼	80⅛
143½	97	Chicago Rock Island	122	121
135	26	Chrysler	38½	40
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	41⅝	40¾
140	52	Columbia Gas & Electric	85⅛	83⅜
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	30	29¼
63	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	34½	34½
24⅜	10	Commonwealth Southern	20	19½
12⅛	1⅝	,, war.	6	6
185¼	80⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	129½	128¾
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	30	28¾
126⅜	70	Corn Products	104½	106¼
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	14¾	14⅜
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	40⅜	39¾
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	139⅜	140½
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak Company	231½	232
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	109½	108¾
93½	41½	Eire Railway	58½	58⅜
105⅝	17	Fox Film "A"	48	48¾
63¼	55¼	General Electric	90	90¼
81¾	35	General Food	50	50
91¾	33½	General Motors	50⅝	51⅛
126½	70	General Railway Signal	103½	Unq
82	31½	Gold Dust	42	42¼
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	54⅛	53
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	92	90¼
102⅞	43	Granby	57½	57
122¼	80	Great Northern Certificate	95	Unq
93½	38	Hudson Motors	54⅞	55
102¾	48	International Cement	72⅞	70½
103½	4¼	International Comb. Engine	12¾	12¼
142	65	International Harvester	103	103⅝
59½	23	,, Hydro-Elec. "A"	45⅝	45⅞
72¾	25	International Nickel	43⅛	42¾
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	57	54
14¾	4¼	International Products	7	7
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	68½	67¾
242¾	90	Johns Manville	135	134⅛
104⅞	49⅜	Kemecott Copper	56⅜	56
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	32⅝	33⅝
157¼	80⅛	Lambert Company	111	109½
106¼	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	110¼	110⅞
118⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	41¾	40⅞
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	84½	84⅛
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	94⅜	94¾
156⅞	42⅝	Montgomery Ward	40	40¼
62⅞	23¼	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	28¾	28⅜
256½	60	New York Central	186¾	187
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	Unq	94
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	102¾	101⅛
32½	13	Packard Motor Car	22½	22⅛
75½	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	74	73¼
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railway	84⅛	83¼
30	13⅛	Pennroad Corporation	15⅝	15⅛
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	41½	40
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	115¼	112⅛
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	59¼	57⅝
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	54	53⅞
181	80	Sears Roebuck	89	87⅞
31¾	19	Shell Union	25½	24⅝
188	59½	Simmons Company	51⅞	50
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	65¼	65
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	123½	123¾
243¾	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	118⅝	117⅜
83	43	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	79¼	78⅛
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	38¼	37½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	59¼	58½
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	64½	64½
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	86	86⅞
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	46⅜	45⅝
140	59	Union Carbride & Carbon	102⅝	102⅞
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	236½	237¾
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	87	94¼?
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	6⅝	Unq
65	15	U. S. Rubber	33	32⅞
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	196⅝	194⅞
216½	37½	Vanadium	114½	112⅞
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	188	186¼
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	64¾	64½
		Call Money	3½	3½

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The vital necessity of knowing and understanding!

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA

One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

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The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

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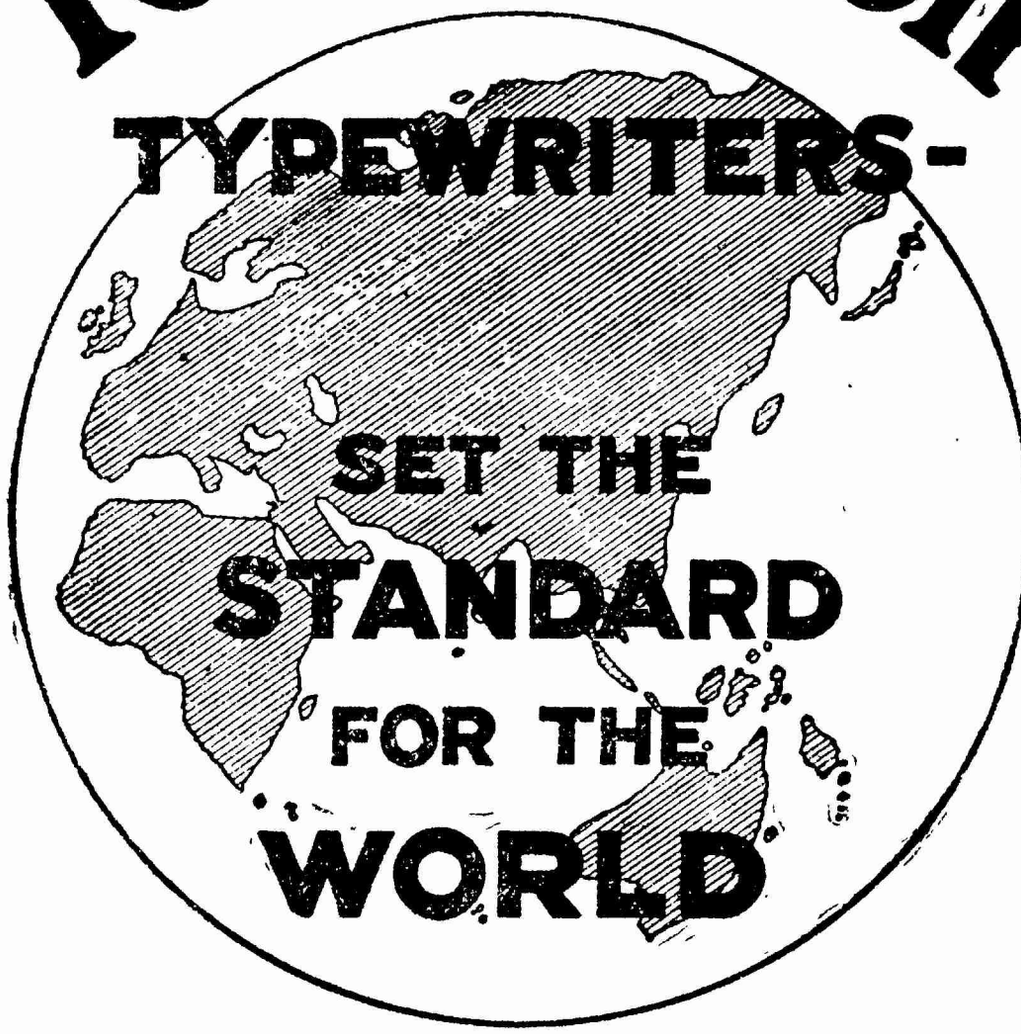

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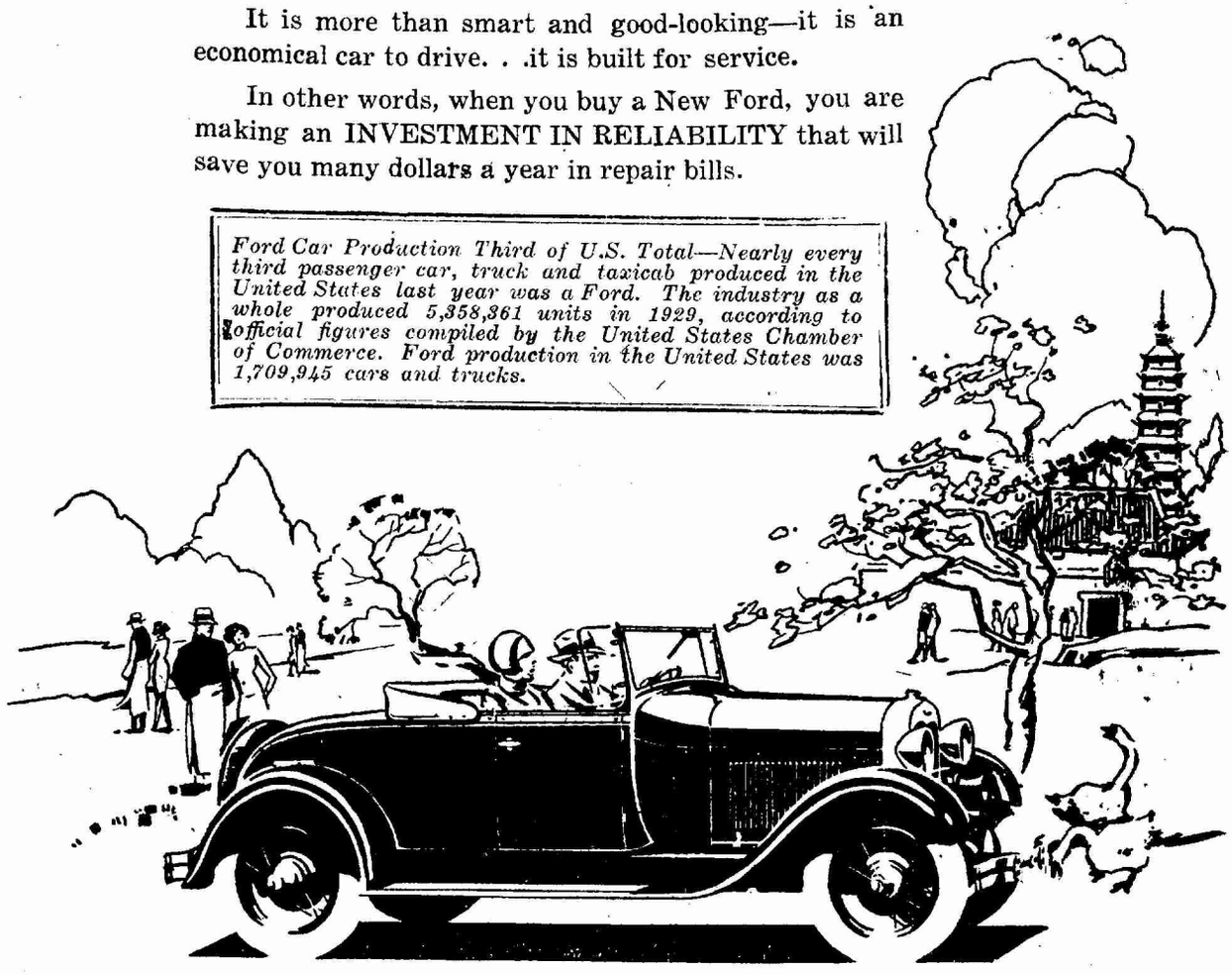

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